The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8445-VOL LI.

BIRTHS.
On the 6th instant, at her residence, Forrest Lodge, the wife of p. W. Matthews, [Model National School, East Maitland, of a On the 9th instant, at her residence, Market Stores, Berrima, fra. G. E. Makin, of a daughter. On Tureday, 19th instant, at Glenmore, Penrith, the wife of same J. Riley, Esq., of a son. On the 18th instant, at her residence, Gienmore, Mrs. John E. Cadell, of a son.
On the 15th instant, at her residence, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Mrs. G. Davis, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Macquarie-street, Parramanta, Mrs. G. Davis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st November, 18c4, at South Saanich, Vancouver Island, by the Rev. R. C. Lowe, Prancis V. T. Lee, Esq., late of Caynisan Court, Shropshire, to Frances D. Byrnes, daughter of the islet Thomas Byrnes, Esq., of Sydney.

On the 1oth instant, at St. Mary's Church, West Maitland, by the Rev. R. Chapman, Frederick George, second son of Thomas Weaver, Esq., of Corbaint, Wills, to Fiors Jessie, only daughter of Mobert Fig.co., Education, Wills, to Fiors Jessie, only daughter of Mobert Fig.co., Lord, by special license, at the the Rev. Mr. Micce's Campbelltown, John Pereival, of Applin, to Mary Anne, relate of the late Thomas Simons of Maidstone, Kent, England.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. George Brewn, of Sydney, to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of Mr. Denald Subscheind, of Liverpool, late of Dunbeath, Caithness, Sectland. (Caithness papers please copy.)

years.
On the 1sth instant, at Hunter's Hill, Charles Knight Murray, Barristr-at-law, aged 71 years.
On the 15th instant, at the residence of Mr. James C. Winning, Yerk-street, Mr. William Holmes, lately in the employ of the A. G. Light Company, upwards of 20 years, aged 72 years. His end was peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAM TO AUCK LAND direct.—
The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LODD ASHLEY,
T. Randall. Commandor,
will be dispatched (should the English Mails not be telegraphed) for AUCKLAND,
SATURDAY, June 17th, at noon.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.
Now loading. Cargo received up to noon THIS DAY.

ow loading. Cargo received up to noon THIS DAY.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

will sail for the above port
THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, at 5.

Dead weight and measurement 10s. per ten.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, TOMORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
TO ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE on route to KING
GEORGE'S SOUND.—CITY OF ADELAIDE,
TO MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY,
at 4.

of 341,301 frame of from Suer to L ntion of 256,688

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G. M., LING, Pro. C.S.

late Mr. JOSEPH ited to attend his in his late resident. colloomooles, THIS

OYAL VICTORIA ers and Brothers of ficors and brothers of to attend the Funni ifo, MIRRAN; the LIDAY, at 2 o'clast JOHN WATER.

d-hand Ourriage of

HERALD-

One shifting.
Two shiftings.
Three shiftings.
Five shiftings.

or Passess and Section

at 4
To HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO NIGHT,
FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY
NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERBON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per Steamer on MONDAY
MORNING.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—CAWARRA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after
arrival.

arrival.

To BRISBANE. — FLORENCE IRVING, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at 5 pm.

To ROCKHAMPTON.— BALCLUTHA, MONDAY APTERNOON at 5.

PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo
to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Kennedy.

TO FORT DEMISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES
PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TURSDAY, 20th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—KENNEDY, about 17th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARE Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussel-set-set,

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussel-set-set,

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to THE HUNTER.

11. the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices foot of Market. C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER Via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN,
calling at EDFN if inducement offers,
The CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander,
From Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st
instant.

Salcon
Return ticket (available three months) ... 13
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.— The fast and powerful steamship

B LA CK B I R D, 1000 tons,
H. P. Sawell, commander,
will positively leave the Market Wharf THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 p.m., carrying mail, cargo, and passengers.
This splendid steamship offers superior accommodation,
and a liberal dietary for all classes, under the able superintendence of Mr. Sefton (late of the a. a. Barwon).

A stewardees is provided for lady passengers.

REDUCED RATES.

Saloon, return 7 0 0
Saloon, return 7 0 0
Sterage 15 0.

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pittstreet, opposite Exchange.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, — The ketch ARTHUR sails THIS DAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf, bottom of Erskine street. FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The HANNAH sail from Caledonian Wharf, at noon sharp.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.— The clipper schooner PIONEER, M'Caubery, master, CLEARS also Customs TO-MORROW.

Por freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH and WIDE BAY direct.— The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Towney Wharf, is E. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELIAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Apply a Chambers.

AllEST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.— The
disper brigantine CLUTHA, A. Bruss, master,
stained by inclemency of weather, will positively clear
at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons
of light freight.

Apply on board, at Albion Wharf; or J. THORNE,
II, Fill-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.— The favourite regular trader
KATE, J. B. Sheriock, commander, now due, will
bedispatched ten days after arrival.
For Suight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND,
and CO., Liepe's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS. TLIAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS

WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10; Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MERIMBULA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.

ULLADULLA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.

KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, FRIDAY next.

TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, FRIDAY next.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—
INCREASE OF TRIPS.
On and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, swift
Steamers will ply between the Phornix Wharf, Sydney, and
the undermentioned places, on every week day, as follows:
To RYDE, 7.16 and 9 s.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 7.40, 8.49, and 11.40 a.m., and 3.40 and 4.40 p.m.
To GLADESVILLE, 7.16, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 1,
3, and 5 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, 7.16, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and
1, 3, 5, and 5.45 p.m.

5.15, and 6.15 p.m.

TEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—
From PHCRNIX WHARP, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Beturn tickets for double trip. 2s 6d cabin; is 6d steerage.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT
WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, will be
quickly disnatched. quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO follow the BLACK DOG.—A first-class vessel will be despatched as above, on or about the 25th instant. For light freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—
The Al British barque BERENGARIA, 700 tons burthen, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.

For light freight or passage only, apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine Al British ship CHELSEA, 1400 tons, Captain Sioan, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE punctually on SATURDAY, Has first-class steerage accommodation.

Intending passengers will require to pay passage money or a deposit thereon, on or before the 20th instant. JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

TOR PASSENGERS ONLY.— For SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The Al clipper ship DAY DAWN, 600 tons burthen, Philip Jones, commander, will be despatched on the 22nd instans.

This favourite ship is specially fitted up with every regard to the comfort of cabin and steerage passengers, and the dietary scale will be found most supple.

For rates and other particulars apply to A. S. WEB-STER, Macquarie-place; or MOLISON and BLACK Bridge-street.

Bridge-street.

TOR SHANGHA!—The magnificent cupper ship
COULNAKYLE, 600 sons register, Alexander Morrison, commander, is under engagement to sail for the
above port on 20th instant.
For light freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH,
DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MANILA.— The Al. chipper-barque PLANTER NO. 2, W. C. Whitmore, commander, being under charter, will be quickly dispatched. more, commander, being under charter, will be quickly dis-patched.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Passage money, £18, and upwards.
The clipper ship WANSFELL,

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TOR LONDON.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ahip JOHN DUTHIE, A1 for 12 years, 1631 tons register, J. Duthie Phillips, commander, will meet with quick dispatch. Has the greater portion of her dead weight, and is receiving wool at Talbud's Stores. Intending massangers are informed that

Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

Chilp Queen of NATIONS, from LONDON.—
Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Agent.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Agent.
CHIP CORNWALLIS, from London. Unless ENTRY
J is passed by 10 am. THIS DAY, for JGS in dismond,
Ten Packages MACHINERY, addressed J. G. Stanger,
Bathurst, the same will be cleared and stored at consignee's
risk and expense. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. Agents, risk and expense. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. Agents,
SHIP COULNAKYLE, from London.—Unless
ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are passed
before 12 o'clock THIS DAY, the same will be passed and
the goods stored at the risk and expense of the concerned.
M in diamond—I hogshead I butt, to order
RI—I148 burs 79 bundles irom, R. Iredale and Co.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

FOR FREIGHT OF CHARTER.—The Al 13 years.

Brittah-built chipper barque LOTA, 472 tons, M. W.
Barber, commander, now landing her cargo in first-class condition, is open for engagement. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the clipper barque SUFFREN, classed in the Veritas 3-3 L11. This vessel sails very fast, and can carry very large

cargo.

For particulars apply to A. ROBIQUET, Captain, on board.

COASTERS.—Good CHARTERS open for light draught vessels. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

REIGHT TO MELBOURNE.—120 tons FREIGHT now ready. Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.

REIGHT for BOMBAY. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a Vessel to load for Wanganui.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load for Napier LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. WANTED, to purchase a good VESSEL, from 100 to 150 tons register. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie pl

SCHOONER Wanted, about 80 tons; constant work.
Apply at office of Woodford Colliery, 324, George-st.

DOTTOMRY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the French Connul, 229, George-street, on or before FRIDAY, 16th of June, at noon, from parties willing to lend a sum of £2000 (two thousand pounds) required upon a bottomry bond, for the French ship Union, Bertin, master, to repay part of another bond contracted in Calcutts.

BARQUE LOTA, from New York.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship are to be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, before noon on FRIDAY, 16th instant, or they will not be recegnised. R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

ANK OF ADELAIDE.—Detailed Prospectus to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where arrangements can be made, through their agents in Adelaide, to apply for Shares up to SaTURDAY, the 17th instant, LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street.

A USTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (limited).

A USTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (limited).

ELECTION of DIRECTOR.—JOHN GEORGE CHURCH, Eac, who settres by lot from the direction of this Company on 30th June, being eligible, has given the requisite notice that he is a Candidate for re-election.

By order of the Board,

13. Queen's-place, 15th June, 1855.

DUBLIC NOTICE.—Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shalls, Spanish Chestant Trees, and a choice assertment of Fruit Trees, from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE, by Mr. J. H. MAGILL, at the Auction Recents of Mr. John Solemon, 200, George-street, this day, and during the week.

PRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DWARD COOK, who arrived in Sydney from Oldburn, is carneally requested to write to his Brother, JOSEPH COOK, 148, Phillip-atreet.

GEORGE LESIJE, of Newton Abbot, is requested to communicate with his friends. Address M. H. L., care of J. Kinloch, Rose Hall, Woolloomooloo.

care of J. K isloch, Rose Hall, Woolloomooloo.

If THIS should meet the eye of JOHN EASTWOOD, late of Hammersmith, London, he is requested to WRITE to his brother WILLIAM EASTWOOD, at Auckland, New Zosland. Any person who can give information will greatly oblige the advertiser.

JAMES WHITEHOUSE, native of Southsea, Portsmouth, England, will hear of this sister SARAH by applying to JOHN PETER HORN, New Pipselay, near Nudgee, New South Wales.

mear Mulgee, New South Wales.

MARY CASEY, if disengaged, is requested to CALL immediately, 130, Pitt-street.

MR. BROWN, residing at Denham (or some such name) street, Surry Hills, is particularly requested to call again at 96, Markot-street.

MR. CHARLES PFEILETZER HUNT, son of Captain HUNT, Resident Magistrate, county Monaghan, Ireland, please communicate with Mr. Y. F. F., Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. Letters await you.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the
Fourth General MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will
be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 18th proximo.

1. To receive the Balance-sheet and Report of the Board
of Directors for the twelve months ending 30th
instant.

instant.

2. To elect a Director in the room of James Byrnes, Esq., who retires by lot, and who is not eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of E. T. Beilby, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board.

By order of the Board, C. M. SMITH, Manager Candidates for the vacancy in the Direction are reminded that it will be necessary they should send notic in writing to the Company's Office, of their intention to come forward, fourteen clear days before the day of

A SHFIELD BRICK YARDS.—Orders received and promptly executed by HIRD or MEAD, at Yards.

BAD and Doubtful DEBTS COLLECTED; no charge unless recovered. B. C., Mr. Pierce, Stanley-street. CHARLES BUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outlitters, 454, Goorge-street, five doors north of Market-street. CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1.
PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, opp. Golden Gate.

CARTES DE VISITE -3 for 5a., 8 for 10s., 20 for £1. J. A. GUY, 328, George-st., late H. Goode's. CARTES DE VISITE and Diamond Cameo 4 views of the face. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street. DR. CHARLES, 227, Macquarie-street, opposit

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhoodlane.—Cheep and elegant Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

FANCY DRESSES, to be had at SIMMONS'S Old
CHORGE POY

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 478, George-street. J. 8. NORRIE, Analytical Chemist. Laboratory -32, Campbell-street, till further notice.

K ENT LARDER Dining and Supper Rooms, 164, Pitt-street, an excellent dinner daily, one shilling. MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Mer-chants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

M. R. W. BROWN (late of the firm of Haigh and Brown), General Commission and Labour Agent, Offices for Hiring Male and Female Servanta, 207, Pitt-

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. WILLIAM BROWN (late of the firm of Haigh and Brown), continues to carry on the business of General Commission and Labour Agunt at 207, Pitt-st. North, six doors from his late Office. PUBLICANS.—Billiard and Bagstelle Table License Applications. Mr. DELOHERY, 7, Park-street. Applications. Mr. DELOHERY, 7, Park-street.

PlanOFORTE Taught by a Lady, 3 lessons per week,
£1 10s. per quarter. Union-street, off Erskine-st.

REMOVAL.—MYERS and SOLOMON, from 477, to
542, George-street, two doors from Park-street.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SEWING MACHINE TAUGHT, and Quilting done.

WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, London, per Jason. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-st., Sydney.
£1500 TRUST MONEY to LEND on good free-letter, to Joseph Thompson, S. Thompson and Co., 224, Pitt-street.

Pitt-treet.

OST, last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in King or George streets, a Sisk UMBRELLA. Anyone finding the same, by leaving it at the Blue Bell, Erskinestreet, will be rewarded.

OSI, between Stanley-street and the Commercial Bank, the sum of £45. £5 will be given as a reward. Call at Miss GRAN1'S, Jamison-street.

Call at Misa GRAN1'8, Jamison-street.

UST, Letween the Opera and Pitt-street, on Tuesday night last, a Gold Albert Watch CHAIN, with key at the crd. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to the Royal Hotel.

LOST, yesterday, a Drab Tweed COAT, between William-street and the Haymarket. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 10, William-street.

OST, in Phillip-street North, a pair of Gold SPECTACLES. The finder will be rewarded. T. WILLIAMS, Solicitor, 24, Macquarie-place. REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, between Lands
Office and Seaview-terrace, BANK-BOOK, containing cheque (£12) drawn in favour of Ashdown and Co., dated 4th June, No. 60; also, £1 note, Bank New South Wales. Any person delivering the same to GEORGE FOX and CO., 478, George-street, will receive the above reward. B. RUSH.

reward. B. RUSH.'

£20 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, on the
6th June, a Poodle DOG; answers to the name
of "Primpy." The above reward will be paid on conviction, or a reward given, if brought to Mr. WILLIAM
BROWN, Park Cottage, No. 16, South Head Road.

STRAYED from Newtown, a Blue and White Poley Heifer CALF, about four months old. Reward will be given if left at Mr. MEARES' Auction Yard.

POUND, a sum of MONEY, in George-street. Apply, stating particulars, Palser and Cowlishaw, George-st.

MAGPIE POUND, which owner can obtain at Elystan, Edgecliff Road.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. Morison, all ACCOUNTS due to the late firm of HALLIDAY and MORISON must be immediately paid. And any accounts against the firm must be rendered on or before the 20th instant.

CHARLES HALLIDAY. SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The honorary treasurer,
Mr. J. H. GOODLET, Erskine-street, Sydney, would
be thankful to receive the names and addresses of friends to
the society, who are willing to become subscribers, or to
take cellecting cards or mission boxes.
B. SHORT, Honorary Secretary.

D. SHOKLI, MORRAL DOSS NOT COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Balmain. 16th June, 1855.

TO THOSE who are going to the new rush.—The highest price given for Household Purniture, all kinds of Indies and gentlemen's left-off Clothes, at Simmons's Curiouity Shop, 400, Pitt-street. Letters attended to.

CAUTION.—I haveby give notice, that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name, without my written anthority. J. LUBLIS, June 15.

TO SHOPKEPERS and others.—I will not be responsible for any debte contracted in my name by any person whomsover without my expens written authority.

TARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—We, the under-

ALBERT KIRSCHBAUM.

FARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—We, the undersigned, Grecom, of William-street, have agreed to
signed, Grecom, of William-street, have agreed to
MONDAY, the 19th June. WILLIAM HUGHES, B. TIGHE, JOHN MALONBY.

THIS EVENING,
will be given, for the last time, Flotow's opera comique,
MARTHA,
or, a Statute Fair in the Days of Queen Anne.
Sir Tristram Mickleford Mr. Fred Lyster
Lyonnel Mr. Henry Squires
Flunkett Mr. Henry Wharton
Mayor of Richmond Mr. J. E. Kitts
Nancy Miss Georgia Hodson
Lady Harriet Madame Lucy Escott. SATURDAY EVENING, June 17th, will be given a consequence of the disappointment last evening

in consequence of Masaniello. MONDAY EVENING, June 19th, will be given, for the first time in Australia, Carl Maria Von Weber's won-derful work,

OBERON.

derful work,

OBERON.

Being the last production this season, the full particular of which will be published to-morrow.

On MONDAY, July 3, 1865,
The celebrated original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will burnence a short series of their delightful and amusing necriainments.

Prices of Admission:
Dress circle, 5a. Stalls, 3a. Pitt and Upper Circla, 2a.,
Gallery, 1a.
Box Book for securing soats at Blvy and Co.'s Music
Warerooma, 321, George-street, where Season Tickets may
also be procured.
Doors open at half-past 7.
Overture commences at 8 precisely.

V 1 C T O R I A T H E A T R E.

Continued triumphant success of
PROFESSOR JACOBS Continued triumphant success of PROFESSOR JACOBS in his Grand Drawing-room Entertainment. Programme: THIS EVENING, Priday,

1. Invisible Miller. 2. Grand Transformation. 3. Le Petite Pas Doigts. 4. Lilliputian Hotel. 5. Mysterious Cards. 6. An Improvisatorial Song on subjects proposed by the audience. 7. The Enchanted Seat. 8. Grand Restoration. An Interval of ten minutes. Part II...

9. The Marie Laundry. 10. The Wizard's Cauldron. 11. Le Chapean Extraordinaire. 12. A comic scene in Ventriloquism, in which Professor Jacobs imitates twelve invisible characters. 13. The performance concluding with the grand exposé and rope-ticing experiment of the celebrated DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock. FIRST GRAND MID-DAY ENTERTAINMENT, by PROFESSOR JACOBS, on SATURDAY next, June 17th. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Box office open daily.

M.B.—Any description of fancy dress made to order.

M.B.—Any description of fancy dress made to order.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK, Pitt-street.—

The Royal Family have been remodelled and rearranged. Open every day and evening. All the notorious bushrangers added. Admission, Is; children, half-price.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examination of Children and Adulta, with advice in regard to education, profession, or trade, from Is. A truthful delineation of character from handwriting or portraits forwarded on receipt of 14 penny stamps. Upwards of 2000 letters have been received. Numerous testimonials on view, and references of the highest respectability. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, between king and Hunter-streets, Lloyd's-passage, first floor.

C. A. R. T. E. S. D. E. V. I. S. I. T. E.—

C. TWELVE for TWENTY SHILLINGS; FOUR for TEN SHILLINGS, at T. S. GLAISTER'S, 253, Pitt-street.

Pitt-street.

S. G. L. A. I. S. T. E. R.,
Importer and Wholceale Dealer, would call the
attention of photographers to his large stock of Photographic Materials and Pure Chemical Preparations lately
arrived, which he is now selling at reduced prices. Orders
premptly attended to. Goods packed with care, and forvariation any part of the colonies.

263, Pitt-street.

263, Pitt-street.

M. B. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, opposite St. Paul's, Redfern. Vacation will commerce Monday, June 19th, and terminate Monday July 9th. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

MR KRIEGSMANN is prepared to receive that PUPILS on July the last. Arrangements can be made at his Pianofort-class Room, 213, Crown-stree Surry Hills, near South Head Road. EDUCATION.—Belvidere House, Upper William-ter the Commence FRIDAY, June 16th, and terminate Monday, July 17th. G. R. MASEFIELD.

MASEFIELD.

SCHOOL, FAIRFIELD, WINDSOR.—The Holidays will commence on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, and will end on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, and will end on SATURDAY, the 18th July next.

CHARLES F. GARNSEY, Hoad Master.

June 9th, 1865.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen from five to ten years of age, will CLOSE for holidays on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 18th July.

stant, and RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 18th July.

THE 56TH NUMBER of SYDNEY PUNCH, published THIS DAY, Friday, June 15th, 1865, contains the following illustrations—
The Fourth Judge Windeyer on Game Laws Disgrace to the Country Cummings and the Jacksanes, &c.

Notice.—A series of twelve BIRD'S EYE VIEWS OF SOCIETY IN SYDNEY, in outline, by Montague Scott, Eaq., will be commenced in the next number.

Velume Two now ready.

PUNCH Office, 281, George-street, Sydney.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS IN OWN READY, containing the following highly finished engraving:—

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KEROSENE GROUND, WOLLONGONG.

KEROSENE GROUND OF THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

MADAME LUCY ESCOTT.

NATIVE CORROBOREE.

PRESENTATION of the RIVERINE PETITION, and others of general interest. Also, the usual monthly epitome of news, and continuation of properties of the properti

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TLLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—NOW READY
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BALLLERE'S VICTORIAN GAZETTEER, a complete description of the whole of the Colony. Compiled by R. P. Whitworth, with splendid New Map of Victoria.

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The most recent and accurate information as to every township, village, and hamlet; every river, creek, mountain, lake, gold-field, read, and railway in Victoria, with its botanical, geological, and physical fastures; the division of the colony into countles, ridings, and shedres; holics, equating, mining, and municipal districts.

The names, areas, occupiers, position, mearest post town, and grazing capabilities of all the equatting estations, and the best means of reaching them.

One vol. 870., cloth, 21s.; half moreoco, coloured map, 31s. 6d. Free by post, 1s. 6d. extra.

F. F. BAILLLERE, 164, Collins-street East.

J. SANDE, Bookseller, 382, George-street, Sydney.

CLANMIRE, GLANMIRE.—Glanmire Diggings
Express Vans, taking passengers' swags and light
goods, leave daily from the above. Also Manning's Vans
for the Glanmire Diggings and Bathurst on TUESDAY
next. Apply early at ALLEN'S Express Booking Office,
667, next the Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill. THE FIRM of NOBBIE and BROWN, as Chemists and Druggists, Pitt-street, Sydney, is This Day DISSOLVED. 14th June, 1866. J. S. NORRIE.

DADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS for
the following works will be received at the Council
Chambers smill 6 p.m. of WEDNESDAY, 21st instant:

1. Respected of mad from Church-street to Comber-street
or Hoperedi-street, at per load.

2. About thirty-from yeards frust-class kerb and gutter in
front of Mr. Marchall's presuless, Old South Head Road.

3. Piret-class kerb and gutter from eastern corner of
Comber-street corner of Glammore Bood.
General Specifications to be seen at the Chambers. 26
per cent, of contract prior retained until the truck is passed
by the Works Committee. By order of the Chaffrean
JORIN DAVIS, Council Clerk.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

WANTED, to rent or purchase a COTTAGE, de-tached, containing not less than 4 rooms. Saburbs preferred. Address M. N., HERALD Office.

lishment, 33, South Head Road.

OTICE.—We, the undersigned, desire to inform our customers and the public, that we have this day disposed of our business, as Groovers and Tea Doalers, to Mr. E. TIGHE, who will in future carry on the business. Thanking our friends for past favours, we beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage to our successor.

W. T. WARREN and CO., 635, George-street, Hay-WANTED, by a respectable young Man, steady and sober, theroughly understands his trade, Situation as BAKER, town or country. Address D. W., 190, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to DISPOSE of the STOCK, &c., of a BUSINESS in one of the principal suburbs. Average yearly profits, 120 to 150 per cent. Price £125. Address D., Busallo Office.

Address D., HHRALD Office.

V ANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman. Understands dressmaking and Singer's sewing-machine. Address M. A. B., HERALD Office.

W ANTED, a PURCHASER, for the Good-will, Furniture, and Effects of a respectable Boarding House, taking £600 a year; reasons shown for leaving. Verdau, 54, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

market

I N REFERENCE, to the above advertisement, having taken those large and centrally situated premises, 636, George-street, Haymarket, I intend continuing the business of Grocer, &c., with an entirely new and well selected stock of groceries, provinions, and oil stores.

E. TIGHE, 60, William-street.

£4000 New Zealand Government Debentures, 8 remittance or local investments. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers.

£4000 New Zealand Government 8 per cents
£3000 New South Wales Government 5

2500 City of Sydney 6 ditto
25000 City of Sydney 6 ditto
25000 Local Companies 7 ditto.
Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares bought and
sold at current market rates.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

A COMPETENT COOK wishes for a SITUATION in a gentleman's family. B. W., 101, Campbell-st.

YOUNG MAN, having finished his engagement, would be giad to ENGAGE to class the ensuing CLIP on a STATION. References given as to qualifications, &c. Address B. D., Post Office, Sydney.

DRESS and CORSET MAKERS.—Vacancy for an Apprentice, Misses Dickie and Norton, 74, Elizabeth-at. TURNISHED Apartments wanted, by a Gentleman, in the Eastern suburbs, with stabling preferred. Address with full particulars and terms. Cx., Box 16, Pest Office.

RAT CATTLE.—WANTED to Purchase, in the Bligh,
Wellington, Gwydir, or Liverpool Plains districts,
Fat Bullocks, for eash, delivery taken at the Yards. Apply
carly, to Thomas Dawson, auctioneer, stock and station
agent, Roval Hotel Chambers, 438, George-street, Sydney.

HOUSE WANTED, within tirge months, containing eight or nine rooms, with garden, stable, and coach-house. Double Bay, Edgechif Read, or Randwick preferred. Letters addressed R., Newtown Post Office, will be attended to.

ferred. Letters addressed R., Newtown Post Office, will be attended to.

AW.—The Advertiser is open to an Engagement as a Copying and Engrossing Clerk, &c. Delta, Herald, S. Could, Herald, C. Delta, Herald, C. Delta, Hong, C. Delta, Hong,

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class CUTTER, none others need apply. 352, George st., Sydney Cloth Hall.

10 SHAREBROKERS.—Wanted, Fitzroy Iron Mine SHARES. Price 24. J. A. D., HERALD Office.

O SCABBLERS,—Wanted two or three. Applyto J. Brearey, Bank, Newtown. TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND, for the country. Apply from 10 to 11, at Messira. Walford and Sparks's, opposite the Market, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as BARMAID. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WAITRESS, English cooks, nurse and needlewoman, housemaids, general servants, for engagement. Capps'

W housemaker, general servants, for engagement. Capps.

WANTED, a strong active GIRI, to make herself generally useful. Apply 163, Castlersagh-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply 749, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong respectable LAD, to be generally useful. London and Paris Bassar, on Markets.

WANTED, a steady young MAN. F. J. Palmer, butcher, Woollahrs.

WANTED, good BRUSH HANDS. Beaumont and

WANTED, a LAD, that can read and write. Apply after 9 o'clock, 355, George-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Apply at Mr. Gunn's, Harvey-street, P; moont.

WANTED, a COACH PAINTER. Apply to Ward and Brown, coach builders, Parramatia.

W ANTED, the SAILING DIRECTORY for the Java Sea, last edition. Willia, Merry, and Co-W ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Williamson, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a Needlewoman who is well accustomed to dressmaking. M. M., 495, Pitt-st. WANTED, at once, APPRENTICES for the sea. Apply to R. Towns and Co.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 17, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. James' Buildings, S. H. R.

WANTED, 2 second-hand Surf or Whale BOATS.
Apply on board barque Fury, Campbell's Wharf. W ANTED, a GARDENER, for the country. Apply J. G. M'Kean, seedsman, 3, New Market.

W ANTED, a RUNNER accustomed to the steamers New Zealand Boarding House, 100, Sussex-street

WANTED, a strong, sound COB, for town use. John Issaca, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a CHILD or Children to Nurse. Mrs. E. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED, an Usider NURSE. Apply to Mrs. L. W. Levy, Macl. ay-street, Woolloomooloo. WANTED, a GIRL, about 18, as a general Servant. W. Wood, 157, William-street.

WANTED, a good Female COOK; none other need apply. Blue Bell Hotel, Brakine-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years of age. Apply Mrs. Coleman, top of Church-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash and iron, for the Restaurant, 2, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to ride and drive a horse, Dierce, agent, Stanley-street.

WANTED, WOMAN, to make Tents. I. Israel, Little Wonder, 595, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Two Unfurnished ROOMS, with Beard, for a lady and son. The northern end of the city preferred. Address Y. O., Henald Office.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, one that can cook well; good wages. Apply between 2 and 3, Newmarket Hotel, Market-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an active LAD, accustomed to horses:
with references. Apply till 2 o'clock, this day, at
16, Church-hill.

15, Church-hift.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as Engine Driver, or in any way to be unsfall.

Address T. M., Herald Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Protestant), able to undertake the in-door work of a small dairy. Apply to Mrs. Psanning, Canterbury House, near Ashfeld Station.

WANTED, a Girl as HOUSEMAID, and to assist in the bar. Apply to Mrs. Williamson, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road.

WANTED, for a family at Ashfield, a General SER-VANT; also, a GIRL to attend to children, and assist in the house. Apply, after 12 octoch, at Library, Best-street.

COPPER ORE BAGS wanted. Apply to Curray Mining Co., Manton, Brothers, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, an experienced young person as COOK and LAUNDRESS, for a suburban residence; preference given to one that can milk. Apply to Mrs. Firmans, 227, George-street, oppositio Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young MAN, to make himself generally useful; must have a knowledge of rough carpentering; wages 30s per week. Apply at 96, Market-street East.

Market-street East.

WANTED, an Active PARTNER in a large and profitable leather manufactory, who can introduce a capital of not less than Two Thousand Pounds, and has a good knowledge of colonial business. Apply to X., Herallo Office, by letter, giving address.

MERALD Office, by letter, giving address.

A N T E D, C A R R I E R 8 for 60 tons to Gundagai 20 ditto to Adelong 30 ditto to Adelong 30 ditto to Tumut.

Highest price given, from Picton or Sydney.

Apply to George Fox and Co., 479, George-street; or Agent, at Picton.

Ageni, at Picton.

WANTED, Married Couples, Man to groom or drive dray, or cook, &c., Wife cook and laundress; Bushman, Bricklayer, Rough Carpenter, Splitters, and Pencers, Shepherdas; Boy for a bank, or office, or farm; Men to clear land; Garden Labourer, able to prune; Fernale General Servanta, &c., &c. W. B. Haigh, commission and labour agent, 221, Pitt-street North.

A PARTMENTS for a Family, or Gentleman, with board. Mrs. Wright, 187, Premier-terrace, William-st. A PARTMENTS Vacant, with Board, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

A SUPERIOR Drawing-room, with use of piano, and two Bedrooms vacant. 11, Jamison-street.

A PARTMENTS, unfurnished, in a respectable house.

132, D. whing street, Woolloomooloo. A PARTMENTS DISENGAGED. Mrs. Williams, Star

A Hotel, Macquarie-place.
A VACANCY for one or two Gentlemen, at Mrs.
Newsom's, 183, Premier-terrace. A LADY and GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with very superior Board and RESIDENCE in a pleasant part of the city. There are no children nor other lodgers. Address Hyde Fark, HERALD Office.

DALMAIN.—To LET, a Verandah COTTAGE, containing five rooms and a kitchen, with water frontage. Apply to J. Smith, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskinsstrest.

VOMPORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for two
Gentlemen. 17, Jamison-street. 20a per week.

PRANCIS-STREET, Glebe.—SHOP to LET—the
present occupant going to Melbourne. Stock for
sale at a fair price, Apply to W. WILLINGTON, on the

HOUSE or COTTAGE detached, of not less than five rooms, with servants' room, kitchen, outhouses. rooms, with servants' room, kitchen, outhouses, good water, garden, &c., in a healthy situation; Potts' Point, Darling Point, Edgecliffe Ross, Paddington, or Randwick preferred. Would be taken immediately, or during the next three months. W. F. Cape, 136, Pittatreet.

PUBLIC-HOUSE,—To LET, the WATERLOO HOTEL, established 16 years, situated corner of Palmer-street and South Head Road. For particulars apply John R. Baker, pawabroker; or, Cooper, Pitt-street. TO LET, a well-established BOARDING-HOUSE 13, King-street West,

TO LET, at Manly Beach, a five-room Sto TAGE; rent moderate. R. King, Circular WANTED, a competent WAITRESS Exchange Hotel, Pitt and Bridge streets. TO LET, SHOP, in Coveny's-buildings, Market-street. Inquire, T. Frith, music shop.

TO LET, large QUARRY, with Two Cottages, Thrupp's Point, Neutral Bay. F. H. Grundy, O'Conneil-st. TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, suitable for a respect able family. No. 13, Globe-street, Globe.

TO LET, a SHOP or STORE, in Clarer Apply to Mr. Potter, near Margaret-street. TO LET, in Dowling-street, a verendah COTTAGE, three rooms. W. T. Farrell, Market-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Riley-street, Surry Hills. Mr. D. L. Levy, Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street. TO LET, a Hay and Corn STORE, doing a good business. Apply to J. Healey, 77, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a six-roomed Stone COTTAGE, stable, coachhouse. Mr. Joseph Vickery, Waverley. Williamson, Beinat wine vauus, Botany Rosa.

WANTED, MEN to trench land, £20 per acre, 20 inches deep. W. Redman, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Nursemaid, with six years' reference. 27, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a respectable nearful GIRL, about 14, for Waverley. Apply, after 10, 287, George-street.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, SHOP, next Joint Stock Bank. TO PUBLICANS.—To be LET, the WATERLOO HOTEL, South Head Road. Cooper and Co., Pitt-st. TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP in York-street. Apply No. 58. Water rates and taxes paid.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 6 rooms, in Elizabeth Surry Hills. Apply 279, Crown-street. TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, in Arthur-street, Surry Hills. Apply 279, Crown-street. TO LET, comfortable COTTAGE, 316, Broughamst, Darlinghurst; water. 379, Elizabeth-st. South.

TO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to Mr. Fairlax, Herald Office.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, at Darlinghurst, delightful situation, 4 rooms, hall way, &c. Apply Mr. Payne, family grocer, 163, Campbell-street, off South Head Road.

TO BROKERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.—A Furnished OFFICE to LET, in New Pitt-street, with the use of part of the store if required. Apply to A. Cubitt, 11, Bridge-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, a commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE; also, a COTTAGE in Surry Hills. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. Taylor, Taylor, Wharf, Suaser-street.

TO LET, a comfortable RESIDENCE, situate in Victoria-street North, Darlinghurst, with coachbouse, stable, garden, &c. Apply to Mrs. Alexander Moore, on the premises.

TO LET, COLLEGE HALL, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.
This genteel residence, 10 rooms, kitchen, stabling, and every convenience; water laid on. James Simpson, Bay-street, Glebe.

Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, at Camperdown, on Pyrmont Bridge Road, a convenient RESIDENCE—8 rooms, pantry, well, outhouses. Apply to J. B. Jones, solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the ROOMS lately eccupied by W. H. Mullen, solicitor, as a branch office, with board if required; or three or four furnished rooms, with kitchen and stabling. C. Pettit, George-st., Singleton, Hunter River.

TO BE LET, in Castlerough-street South, near the Haymarket, SHOP, containing 6 rooms, baker's oven, and large yard. Apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, at Newtown, a 4-round COTTAGE, de-tached kitchen, coach-house, stable, and garden; nover falling supply of water. Apply T. Kelsey, Pitt and Goullura streets.

Goulburn streets.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street, a countriable Family RE-BIDENCE, with or without concludes and stable, in thorough repair, and communing a magnificent view of the Harbour. Apply on the premises to Mr. C. H. Mybs.

TO LET, in the township of Camden, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, at present occupied by Mrs. J. R. Wilshre, containing 9 large rooms, with servant's apartments, stabling, laundry, and outhouses, complete. There is a large tank of water half on to the bath room. Rent very moderate. Apply to S. Thompson and Co., 224, PM-street; or to H. Thompson, Camden.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH.
PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-serea minute o'clock.

returns in accordance with the Superannustion Act of 1864.

Ordered to be printed.

FILOT SERVICE.

Mr. TOWNS in pursuance of notice asked the Solicitor-General, "If it is the intention of the Government to constitute the Filot Service of this port under the present system; or if it is intended to bring in a bill during the next session to incorporate a Trinity Board, and throw such service open to public conspetition?"

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied that the subject had not seen able to prepare any measure on this subject, but that if would receive their carnest attention during the recess.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON asked, "Whether it was the intention of the Government to adopt any measures with respect to the state of the colonial prisons in conformity with the suggestions made by Mr. Secretary Cardwell in his despatch of the 17th January, 1865."

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied to this question in the same terms as to the previous one.

he SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied to this question he same terms as to the previous one.

LOAN BILL, No. 3.

He SCLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second readof this bill, the object of which was to raise £309,000
debentures for purposes therein stated.

If. DEAS THOMSON did not wish to oppose the
and reading of the bill, but desired to ask the Solicitorread what, if any, arrangement had been made with the
by Corporation? He believed that the City Conneil, while
by had expressed every willingness to take the responsity of the debt incurred in respect of water supply, were
mediand to take the responsibility of the sewerage debt.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was not at present in a

tition to give a full answer to the question proposed, but
all be prepared to do so when the House went into comtice on the bill.

returned to the Assembly without amendment.

Mr. GORDON moved the second reading of the above bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved, as an amondment, that so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude an amendment being made in the bill. The amendment he proposed to make was to strike cut the words " ores for smelting." from the exceptions. An act of this kind had been done on a former occasion, and he placed himself on the indulgence of the House in asking them to adopt that course now. Hon members would bear in mind that during this session various financial measures had been very carefully considered in this Council, the result of which would no doubt be very beneficial to the colony. They would also be aware that the other House had treated in the most courteous and respectful manner the amendments made by the Council in the Stamp Duties Bill, while at the same time they had asserted their own constitutional and undoub ed privileges with regard to money bills; they had laid aside the old bill, and had brought in another one introducing the amendments that had been made by the Council. By taking that course they had treated this House in a most courteous manner, giving them every possible credit for difference of opinion. He merely alluded to this in exiling attention to the course he asked the Council to take in reference to the Package Duty Bill. In the consideration of this measure two evenings since, the Council thought proper to make an exception with regard to ores for smelting, which they thought ought not to be subject to a package duty. The matter underwent careful consideration on that occasion; it was stated that there was likely to spring up a large trade in smelting, but it was admitted that at the present moment no such trade existed, and that there were no ores coming here that could not fairly pay the small amount charged in the bill. He would point out to the House that if this amendment should be insisted on, the result might be that the bill would have to be laif aside, and a

lishment of the great constitutional principle that had been contended for was of vast importance to the interests of the country. He submitted that, as objection had been taken by bon members, it was hardly competent for the Standing Orders to be suspened.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL opposed the suspension of the Standing Orders, as he had always objected to hasty logislation.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a amendment.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a smendment.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the third reading of the above bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he would avail himself of the above bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he would avail himself of the opportunity of saying briefly what he was accidentally prevented from saying on the motion for the second reading of this bill, with reference to the establishment of the Legislative Council. It appeared to him that justice had not been done with regard to the salaries of the officers of the Council had been reduced below those of the Assembly, which he would venture to say was not in accordance with the practice in England. The practice there was to allow each House of Parliament to settle the salaries of its efficers. He could speak better than any man in the community with regard to the Clerk of the Council, who was also Clerk of Parliaments, and who had served under him (Mr. Deas Themsen) for a great number of years—his services had extended over no less a period than thirty years—yet, when he was by way of promotion removed from being Clerk of the Assembly to be Clerk of the Council, it was at a reduction of salary of £100 a year. The Government had on three or four conscions placed the additional £100 on the Estimates, but the House always refused to vote it, and he thought it was at a reduction of salary of £100 a year. The Government had on three or four conscions placed the additional £100 on the Estimates, but the House always refused to vote it, and he thought it when the preformance of his duties. He could speak of the great stillity, and of the great parliamentary however, and reconced which that gentleman. He could speak of the great stillity, and of the great parliamentary heoconcernment and the compliment that the hon. President had passed on that gentleman's services on a late creasion. He was enabled also to speak most favorably of the other clerk at the table, Mr. Colonor;

there there have not with their weight weight per appearance of the high, and the per appearance of the high of the per appearance of the high, and the per appearance of the per appearance of the high, and the per appearance of the per appearan

in the bill, which was now presented to them for the auxiliane.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL objected to stemp duties altogether, and thought it disgraceful that the country should have been so soon driven by the mismanagement of responsible government to have recourse to such systems of taxation.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL concurred in the view taken by Mr. Gorden, and pointed out that, while orders drawn on this side of the border would be taxed to The result would be that the Government would get no revenue on the

The common of th the kim that it need not be very difficult to ranke this experiment, or at all events to obtain seem information in regard to experiments that had been made. Only by this could they throw any result in the new part of the country o

e speut beher it one of those case motion would be ment, and if this verticent would be believed that send home by the guits and armounted. was a question in it mattered little be in the term of the little be entary, therefore made on us opin to the term of the track of the term of the track of the t And be believed the copyration of the committee had been and he believed they in this swept. He believed the provided for an effectual defence, at the smallest possible sum, and, instead of suggesting the rayenditure of \$200.000 or \$100.000 inc mr wealther the smallest possible sum, and, instead of suggesting the rayenditure of \$200.000 or \$100.000 inc mr wealther the same of the provided of the

considered it beyond the power of the House of Lords to interfere with. I now leave the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. COWPER said, as he understood constitutional law here, the other branch of the Legislature had no right to interfere with matters of taxastion at all, either to increase or diminish. He understood this amendment interfered with the taxastion of the country. [Mr. FORSTER. No.] This was exclusively a taxing bill, and the amendment exempted certain cres, and the effect, he believed, would be to increase the taxation of the country. In a full division, the Assembly resolved to adhere to this duty, and he hoped that after a distinct decision the House would not agree to the amendment attempted to be cast upon it by a branch of the Legislature which this House contended had no right to interfere with taxation. Notwithstanding any difference of optains as to whether this amendment increased or optains as to whether this amendment increased or optains as to whether this amendment increased or diminished taxation, he was not prepared to agree with the amendment. He should take the course he had taken in retracted to accept an amendment from the House of Lords.

Mr. SPRAK ER explained that he stated this to be one of those cases in which he believed the House of Commons would not accept an amendment from the House of Lords.

Mr. FORSTER would vate for the motion, because he

of those cases in which he believed the House of Commons would not accept an amendment from the House of Lords.

Mr. FORSTER would vate for the motion, because he disapproved of the bill. He distinctly denied that any argument had been adduced since the commencement of responsible institutions in this colony to prove the correctness of the view the Colonial Secretary took of the law of our Constitution. The Upper House had a right to deal with mency bills just as the Assembly had, except that the law said they must be initiated in this House.

Mr. BUCHANAN said it was high time this question was settled in some way or other. He maintained that the people's representatives were the only parties entitled to deal with the people's money, and the other Chamber consisted merely of nominees of the Government. The sooner any doubts as to the intentions of the Constitution Act were solved and set at rest in a menly way the better. He protested against the farce proposed to be enacted over again by the Colonial Secretary. He should vote against the samendment.

Mr. PIDINGTON said the Colonial Secretary had not notified to the House whether, in the event of this bill being laid aside, he would introduce another bill embedying the amendment of the Legislative Council. In another revenue bill (the Stamp Duties Bill), the Legislative Council to amend bills having for their object the imposition of a charge upon the people. He could not understand the consistency of the Colonial Secretary, who thus admitted the right of the Legislative Council to amend bills having for their object the imposition of a charge upon the people. He could not understand the consistency of the Colonial Secretary in the same bill, when the Colonial Tressurer stated but a first time age that he did not line we where with the pay the cheques to the colonial Secretary in the same power was the people. He could not understand the consistency of the Colonial Secretary in the same better time age that he did not line was the check and the country and the

rejected this motion by a large majority.

Mr. SUTHERLAND: We have had our eyes spened since them. Dr. Mijtchell has been rubbing the scales off them. (Laughter.)

Mr. HART said his suspicions had been roused by the fact of this exemption being supported so strongly by gentlemen interested in mining operations. He was at a loss to know why any exemption should be made. If it had not been that the same hon, members were deeply interested in mining pursaits, we should not have heard a word about these exemptions, which were only advocated so that some of their rubbishing coal might be consumed.

Mr. SAMUEL said it would be just as easy to retort upon the ben, member who had just sat down by saying that he (Mr. Hart) voted for the Stamp Duties Bill because it would provide a little more business for the lawyers. Newcastle compied the same position with regard to South Australia that Swansea, in England, occupied in reference to Cornwall, and according to the natural course of events, South Australia would send her ere to Newcastle where the coal was. He would ask hon, members whether they would be parties to a proposition which would not be a protection but an obstruction to an important branch of industry?

Mr. DE SALIS thought the Colonial Treasurer was about to except expert ore.

Mr. SMART said the day had not yet arrived for a large trade in suchting copper ores between South Australia and Newcastle; but by striking out those words it would enable him or the Collector of Customs to fix a fair and equitable rate when such a trade was not likely to occur we might as well strike out the words.

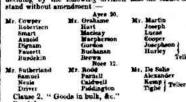
Mr. DE SALIS. If such a trade was not likely to cotture we might as well strike out the words.

Mr. DE SALIS thought this copper ore being brought here only to be smelled would come under the denomination of goods in transit.

Mr. DENTAR said he had voted against the motion of the hen, member for Northumberland (Mr. Tighe), and if the fovernment did not intend to exempt copper ore, he would vote with them again. But the T

without the authority of the House, he should vote for the smeadment.

Mr. JOSEPH had always opposed this bill, and if an amendment was moved to exempt all imported goods he would vote for it. But he did not see why they should put a tax on wool, tallow, and hides, and exempt copper one therefore he must vote against the amendment. He denied that there was any trade yet with South Australia in copper ore, and it would be time enough when this trade arose for the Treasurer and the Collector of Customs by the powers they possessed under this Act, to impose the duty they thought fit.



THE STUDIES WORNING BERALD, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

**A STATE OF THE S

Mr. DIGNAM said the bill was only for eighteen months, and he was quite sure this time would have elaped before they had the great trade with South Australia which had been spoken of.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the amendment.

Mr. SAMUEL said from members seemed to overlook the fact that this amendment would lead to great manufactories being crected in Newcaulte, and this would cause people to Herald.

"Refulive of Corcoran. — At the April assisses, William Corcoran alias Cochrane, was convicted of wounding and robbing William Kilminster, at Sooley Valley, near Goulburn, on the 19th February, 1852, and was entienced to death without hope of mercy. The Excutive have decided to commute his sentance to hard labour for life, the first three yours in Irena.—Goulburn

SUPREME COURT -TRUBSDAY.

Rule discharged with costs.

FPHRY AND ANDTHER Y. HOSKING AND ANDTHER. This was a action for new trial, in an action of slander, wherein the plaintiffs had obtained a verdict with £50 damages.

Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Graham, appeared in support of the notion, and Mr. Salomona, instructed by Mr. Forster, in support of the verdict.

The plaintiffs—Perry and wife—had been in the service of the defendants, Mr. and Mrz. Hosking. Perry was Mr. Hosking's coachman, and lived with Mrs. Perry, at Mr. Hosking's coachman, and lived with Mrs. Perry, at Mr. Hosking's coachman, and lived with Mrs. Perry, at Mr. Hosking's coachman, and lived with Mrs. Perry, at Mr. Hosking's coachman, and lived with Mrs. Perry, at Mr. Hosking's coachman, agroom, also in Mr. Hosking's employment. There was nothing whatever in the evidence to show that there had been even a reasonable suspicion of such a thing, and there were the most positive statements of the parties concerned that the accusation was a false one. But it was made only in the presence of Mrs. Perry and Byram—no one else being within hearing. The Chief Justice, who tried this case, although he had left it to the jury to find—under sec. 2 of the 11th Victoria, No. 13—as a matter of fact whether the alanderous words had been used on an occasion when the plaintiffs were likely to be injured thereby, had pointed out that it would be difficult to see how any damages had been made out, inasmuch as the only persons who had heard the accusation were those who knew it to be false. A new trial was sought for upon the ground that as the plaintiff could, under these circumstances, have sustained no roal injury, the verdict ought to have been for the defendants. On the other hand, it was urged that this was a quastion which, by the statute in question, was left solely for the jury, and that the Court could not disturb the verdict without usunjning the jury's functions.

Their Howons refused to disturb the verdict without usunjning the jury's function.

Their Howons refused to disturb t

ENVAL POLICE COURT.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Before their Worships Messes, Birrell, Levey, Smithers, Chapman, Ross, and Laycock.

Of twelve prisoners brought before the Court, seven were discharged and one was remanded.

James Branden was charged with having by fraudulent practice at carde cheated one John Macfarlane of £21. John Macfarlane, of Merri Merri Creek, stockkeeper, deposed that on Tuesday week he went to the Commercial Bank to obtain cash for a cheque, and there met with prisoner, who entered into conversation with him, and asked him to accompany him in search of his mate; went with him, and prisoner met a man he said was his mate; the three went to Petry's public-bouse, Pitt-street, and had some drink; shortly afterwards another man came into the room, and produced a pack of cards with which he showed them, as he said, how he had lost some money to a Chinese; prisoner, the man he called his mate, and the third man, sat down to play at a grame they called Monti; witness bet on a particular card until he lost £21. On cross-examination Macfarlane would not swear that he was cheated; he saw the prisoner both lose and win money; will not swear that prisoner profited by his (witness a) loss. Committed for trial.

William Bocock, brought before the Court as a person of unround mind, was committed to gool for medical treatment, in default of sureties for his good behaviour.

Henry Jones and Josech Perry were fined 20a. each on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

On the summons paper were eleven cases. Four persons were fined in sums varying from 10s. to 40s., on the proceducious, by the City Bolicitory of the Impector of Hackney Carriages, for brunches of the municipal by-lawe. Thomas Sprinks was committed to take his trial at the Quarty Senjone for un indecent easent, Matilda

LAW PHOCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EATITY—Before his Honor the Chief Justice, Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock a.m.—Marks v. Henriques, motion to dissolve injunction by order; Russell v. Bruyers, motion for injunction by order; Frost v. Healey, motion to dissolve injunction by order. Hortrose, Amilier v. the Attorney-General and another, hearing.

Tray Lipr.—Motions, &c.:—Manby—Ex parte Simpson, prohibition (felle of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862; Abbott—Exparte Sweedland, prohibition, Impounding Act of 1852; Billyard—In re arbitration of Hickey; Crewn Solicitor—Nimmo v. Campate Sweedland, prohibition, Impounding Act of 1855; Billyard—In re arbitration of Hickey; Crewn Solicitor—Nimmo v. Campate Sweedland, prohibition, Impounding Act of 1855; Billyard—In re arbitration of Hickey; Crewn Solicitor—Nimmo v. Campate Sand Sand Special Cases: Attorney-General v. Josephaon, demurrer; Boon v. Leitah, appeal case, Wagga Wagga; Anbeworth v. Fairfa- and anothe, demurrer; Levi v. Vickery, appeal case, Metropolitan District Court. Note—The Term business cannot be taken until the islaing of the Equity Court, unless another Judge shall have been appointed, in which event the two Courts will sit simultaneously as usual.



ceening sumee to show how complete and therough an inquiry into banks conducted on this plan would be.

The Armadillo.—A new specimen of armadillo (Tatusia tricineta) has lately been received at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. It is of a variety which had not been exhibited before, and differs from those with which we have hitherto been familiar in many striking points. It is armour has only three of the usual bands across the body, the rest being composed of henry plates, which cover the other parts of the animal, and which are so arranged that it can roll itself up into a ball, resembling thus a spherical box, the lids of which are represented by the shields of the fore and hind quarters, while the cover of the hoad and the upper surface of the tail, which is encrusted with smaller knobs, close it perfectly in front. The plates and bands are composed of oblong or hexagonal shields, with a pretty raised pattern on each, and all so arranged as to increase the strength of the armour, yet to preserve a certain softness about the joints. This plating has somewhat the aspect of an ornamental carved surface worn down by use. The animal being, unlike the other kinds of armadillo, one of daylight habits of life, has a bright, keen black eye, looking somewhat viciously out of the half-opened shell, Generally, however, it has the expression of that inquisitive, self-possessed restiessness for which these animals are proverbial. Its trotting walk up and down, or all round, the place of confinement is not performed on the sole of the fore legs, as in the case of the other species of armadilloes, but on the points of the long sharp nails of the fore feet, while the hind feet have two round balls on the sole, and are placed half way up to the hock on the ground. When turned up, they looked, at a distance, somewhat like small human feet. The rapidity with which our little friend is able to unroll and throw himself on his legs, no matter which part of the ball is uppermost, is remarkable: and the effect of

DEPARTURES -June 15.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—Jees 15.
arct and Mary, by Rockhampton, Feronia, for Ningpe,
for Wallarton; D'Arthanan, for Petropanioyski; Tofor Newcastle; Blackbird (s., for Melbourne; Day
for San Princisco (Lady Young S.), Patenne Irving
for San Princisco (Lady Young S.), Patenne Irving

CLEARANCES—JUNE 15.
TERRUM 5: 522 tons, Captain Gardyne, for Nelson. Passents—Mr. Hackert, and Unite sterage.
Day Dawn, bargue, 598 tons, Captain Jones, for San Francisco, a Newcastle, in ballist.

COASTERS INWARDS. June 15.
Or fact, from Morpeth, with 30 tons coal; Engle, Scotla, Itantic, Hannah Broomfeed, West Hartley No 2, Noney, West artley No 1, Martha, Nourilus, Mountain Maid, from Newstell, with 1275 tons coal; Cowarta 6, from Morpeth, with 200 trusses hay 200 gas mairs, 11 lauge burley, 1 key tobbarco, 2 coops poultry, 1 cases gas, 6 bags bones, 20 cases oranges, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—Jenn 15.

Angus and Henry, for Brisbane Water, Carnation, for Port equarte, Peter, Atlantic, Wost Hartley No. 2, Sortia, Jessie, ancy, West Hartley No. 1, Martha, for Newcastle; Elfin, for saining Elver, i Wenniar S., jo 10 Bull.

IMPORTS - Jews 15. e Irving (s.), from Brisbane : 7 bales skins, I bale wool, 3 bales I pocket wool, J. D. Maclean; I hogshoad tal-larger. Bett; 15 bairs 1 pocket wood, 3, 15 Maclism; 1 hogshood talow, R. Harper.
 Helen, from Tume: 6000 bags wheat, 4000 bags flour, 500 bags gran, B. Towns and Co.

Helen, from Timer—6000 bags wheat, 4000 bags flour, 500 bags bran, R. Towns and Co.

EXPORTS.—Justs 15.

Telegraph (s.), for Mortelon Bay: 3 cases eitherry, 30 bags flour, 10 packages ta, 25 packages eitherrs, 1 case coffee, 702 bags packages to 25 bags flour, 10 packages ta, 25 packages eithers, 1 case coffee, 702 bags gran, 10 bags bran, 1 packages eithers, 10 cases granera, 1 farming, Griffith, unit, 2 bags bran, 1 package, 1 flowed M. Wilson, 100 cases granera, 2 packages, 1 box tobacco, 14 packages, 20 cases granera, 20 packages, 1 box tobacco, 19 packages (and Komer) 5 packages with 2 cases old too, Tucker and Co.; 1 cask apples, 13 packages (and Komer) 5 packages with 2 cases packer, Loringer, Marwood, 4 and Komer; 5 packages, 10 bags sugar, 5 packages, 11 packages drapers, 2 sunniles trees, 8 evens, 4 flowed; 1 lb bags sugar, 5 packages, 1 packages, 1 packages, 1 lb bags sugar, 5 packages, 1 packages, 1 packages, 1 lb bags sugar, 5 packages, 1 lb bags sugar, 6 packages, 1

grain, Prescott and Co. 8 bags potators, Scotiand, I crate, J. Pope, 10 bags from J. cases fruit, I bax canding. J. Casaron, 3 bales hay, 21 cases fruit, thegs butter, P. James I case, Hargravare.

Taravan co., for Nation: 20 boxes soap, 15 packages tos, J. Taravan Co., 160 mats sugar, Colomial Sugar Company; 6 cases greeney, 6 cases which, 10 same particles of the control of th

FOR MELBOURNE, ADVILLIDE, AND KIND GROUDS SOURD.—By the City of Advisade (s.), on Saturday, at 3.20 p.m. FOR NAN PRINCIPLE.—By the Berengaria, on Saturday, at 6

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, 12th June.

This unails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM will be made up at this office on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m., for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, to , at 8 and 10 am, respectively.—To the United Kingdom, via Marcelles and via Seauhampton. To France and other Continental States (in a glosed mail to Brance). To the Northern Countries of Europe, via when marked Triests. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Marttilus, Suez, Alexandriz, Mails, Aden, Mairas, Calentia, Bonoby, Cevton, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and 81. Hefeina.

not be received after \$1.00 p.m. of the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kangdom will be registered from 9 to 10 s.m. on the 22nd instant. Hates:—All letters going to or iterough the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent via Macrillee is—not exceeding half an ounce, dd.; and 5d. for every additional sunce or fraction of an ounce. Nd. is and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this exportantly. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special contess above mentioned, viz., via Marsellies (in closed mail to Prance), or "via Priesto," must be so addressed. All letters addressed by the closed mail to Prance, the colonial postage (6d. the half-sunce) is required. On letters sent via Triest, the postage, as siready notified, it is, the half-ounce. N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter-receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-Occupal.

sent ya Trieste, the pestage, as arready notined, in the nonletter-receivers must be so posted by 1 a.m. on the 23nd instant.

W. H. GIRISTHE, Pestmaster-General.

Cycrox. Hor su.—Entered Outwards. June 15, Berengaria,
bergus, 22 fone, Captain Scott, for San Francisco; Minnise
Pike, schoener, 87 fone, Captain Telloch, for Melbourne, City of
Adelaide 191, 61 fone, Captain Telloch, for Melbourne, City of
Adelaide, 30, 61 fone, Captain Telloch, for Melbourne, Adelaide,
and King George's Sound.

The Florence Irving (s.) left the wharf, Brisbane, at 11.30 a.m.
on the 13th instant, experienced strong southerly winds with
heavy rain and thick weather to Prot Stephens, from thence to
Sydney southerly winds and cloudy weather; entered Sydney
Heads at 4.30 p.m. on the 13th instant. Pasced the Balentin (s.)
of the North Solitaries at 1.30 p.m. on the 14th.

The Manager of the A. S. N. Company received a relegrant
The Manager of the same afternoon. She experienced very
voyage for Sydney the same afternoon. She experienced very
voyage for Sydney the same afternoon. She experienced very
voyage for Sydney the same afternoon. She experienced very
land weather during the passage from Rockhampton.

Susannah Cuthbert is, b. left Sydney on Wednesday, June 1th,
for the Chrence River, arriving off the late on Saturday morning, with strong south-east gales. Signals being make from the
Pilot Station to stand off—too much sea to cross the bar—Captain
Wilson very prodently lept off, but encountered the whole of the
late gale, arriving at Grafton on Wednesday, the 14th, without
receiving the eligiblest damage, the vessel than proving herself a
treat-rate sea boat, in which every confidence can be placed. The
production of the stand off—too much sea to cross the bar—Captain
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treat-rate sea boat, in which every confidence can be placed. The
prod

w. June 13.

June 14.

Jule 14.

June 14.

Jule 14.

June 14.

Jule 14.

June 14.

Jul

Jone 14 - Fanny, schooner, 164 tons, Downing, from Nelson N.Z. une 14.—Thomas Brown, barque, Jackson, from Auckland, N.Z. June 14.—Kathleen, barque, M'Tonald, for Melbourne, with 120

cases oil, I case guns, 40 pockages general merchaniuse. R. Strachan and Co.
Starlean and Co.
Stracken and Legan and Co.
Stracken and Legan and Legan

15 cases books, J. Rabone 15 cases books, J. Rabone 15 coils rope, B. Towns and Co. 4 cases draper, smith and Etheredge 10 cases water yearth and Etheredge 10 cases with lead, 20 cases arrowned, 100 boxes candics, 2 bales trousers, 2 boat keels, 1 baic called, 1 case hats, 10 hogsbeads 20 cases brandy, 16 quarter-make whicky, D. Osaper and Co. 10 cases brandy, 16 quarter-make whicky, D. Osaper and Co. 10 cases arrowned to the case of the case of the cases which wheat, G. A. Lloyd and Co. 12 calling berg, A. Thompson and Co. 13 calling berg, A. Thompson and Co. 14 calling berg, A. Thompson and Co. 15 cases books, C. T. Samone, M. Co. 15 calling berg, A. Thompson and Co. 15 cases books, C. T. Samone, G. Moore.

bale wool, Richardson packages dirapery, Morey and Price tenses sugar, Brown and Co. baxes optum, 7 jars Chines wine, See Wo cases bardware, F. N. Russell and Co. 124 cases baron, 15 cases raisins, J. Powell is cases painkiller, Elizott, Brothers.

BY ELECTRIC TRINGRAPH.

MELBGURNE.

June 14.—Derwent [18.], from Hobert Town.
DEFAUTURES.
June 14.—Spirit of the Storm, Schaliner, for Callao; Louisa,
Manila; Utopia, Eliphinstone, for Galle.

WINDS AND WEATHER. Rockhampton, Calm. Fine 16, 9 A.K.

Brisbane S.E. Fine Bar. 30-218. Ther. 30-5

Grafton S.E. Unit.

Tenterfield N.W. Cloudy.

Armidale L. Cloudy, but fine. Bar. 27-920. Ther. 30-2

Tanworth S.E. Fine. Albury Wagga Wagga Urana

Queenseliff Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland Guichen Bay Adelaide	Calm. W high	N, light Fine, cloudy, Bar, 30°, Ther, 35° Calm. Fine, cloudy. Bar, 30°,290. Ther, 52° W, light Fine, freety, Ear, 30°,490. Ther, 51° N,F. Fresh, cloudy. Bar, 50°,37°. Ther, 50°				
	81	D	ET HE	DS		
	TIME.	1	WINDS.	1	REMARK!	
June 15.	5.30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	1	South.		Light, and hazy. Ditto, and cloudy. Ditto, and ditto.	

Dawes Point.

Scales of Cloudy sky, 0 to 100.

Grone, 0 to 10.

June 14731, 1865. Civil Reckoning. Hour. Baro Temperature in midity. Director \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2

COMPARISON OF STATIONS, JUNE 15TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKENING. At 9 a.m. For 24 hours pre-vious to 9 a.m. Station. Let a de l'accept de

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. NICHOLAS'
PAIRONAGE, AT GOTLEURN.—OR SERRINGLY OF GONDAtion stone of St. Nicholas' Parsonage, at the foundation stone of St. Nicholas' Parsonage, at the Old Township,
was laid by Mrs. Thomas. There were about a hundred
persons present, including his Lordship the Bishop, and the
Revs. Messrs. Leigh and Sowerby. After addresses from
the clergymen and the bishop, Mrs. Thomas stepped forward, and having been presented by Mr. Lord with a silver
trovel, laid the stone. The trowel was a very handsome
can, manufactured by Mr. Clark, the handle being of myall
wood and the blade of silver, with the following inscription:

—"Presented to Mrs. Thomas by Mr. Heary Lord, on the
haying of the foundation stone of St. Nicholas Parsonage,
Goulburn, June 10th, 1865." Mrs. Thomas having agreed
the morter the stone was lowered into its place, and the
coremony reded. A collection was made on the stone, and
£20 was added to the funds in a few minutes.—Goulders
papers.

that, under the bill now proposed, the package duty on copper ore might be assessed by the collector, should any exigency arise for its levy, at a fair and reasonable rate.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before II p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sanday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DRATHS. In all cases these announcements must be properly authoriticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Iteration to the following rules will save the scriters of cor-respondence a good deal of feedble. We cannot under-late to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of disampeness communications. Whatever is vi-tesized for insertion in this poweral most be authorizated by the unexa and advisers of the service, and necessitivy for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Merald.

Is the Legislative Council, yesterday.

The Sectorron-Georgean laid upon the table returns required by the Superannuation Act of 1864.

In reply to questions as to the pilot service and colonial prisons, the Sectorron-Georgean said that the Government had been too much pressed to consider these matters, but that they would meet with cornect attention during the recess.

The Loan Bill No. 3 was read a second time, and ordered for committal for this day. The Public Works and Immigration Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Package Bill, the Scherron-Gussman moved the suspension.

On the motion for the third reading of the Package Bill, the Soliterion-Grissman moved the suspen-sion of the Standing Orders, in order to reconsider the amendment introduced by the Council for the exemp-tion of "ores for smelfting." The motion was nega-tived, and the bill was read a third time and passed. and sent down to the Assembly.

On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill,

Mr. Dras Thousan drew attention to the cours

pursued by the Assembly with respect to the salarie of Mr. O'Connor, Clerk of the House and Clerk o Parliaments, and of Mr. Calvert, clerk assistant, both having been reduced below the salaries of the officer

having been reduced below the salaries of the officers of corresponding rank in the Assembly, and passed a high culogium on both of these officers, and alluded in terms of praise to other clerks of the establishment who were also placed in a worse position than their compeers in the Assembly establishment.

Mr. PLESKETT bere testimony to the value of Mr. O'Conner's services for a period of thirty years, and complained of the course adopted by the Assembly.

The Science-General would add nothing to what he had said on a former night on this matter; and on behalf of himself and the Government regretted the course pursued by the Assembly.

the course pursued by the Assembly.

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time ampassed, and returned to the Assembly without amend ent.
The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time and

The Stamp Duties Bull was read a second time and ordered for committal for to-morrow.

Some discussion took place on the Coul-fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill, but the House was counted out at five minutes past 7.

The Council will meet at 4 p.m. this day.

In the Legislative Assembly, vesterday,
In reply to question put to Ministers, the following
information was elicited—that there were some two or
three years ago negotiations with the Municipal
Council of Sydney as to the erection of a Town Hall
and Pelice Court in one building, and on the site of
the present Central Police Court, and that the matter
had remained in abeyance through want of funds, but
that it should receive attention; directions had been
given as to the temporary repairs required; that the
Government had received a communication relative to
the proposed expedition from Victoria in search of
Leichhardt, and that the papers would be produced
if required, but the Government were not prepared to Leachardt, and that the papers would be produced if required, but the Government were not prepared to pledge the public finances under the apparent absence of public interest in the question, but that the subject should have due consideration if the public interest should be awakened; that, with reference to the case of David Martin, a boy of ter reference to the case of David Martin, a boy of ten years of age, now under sentence of imprisonment in Darlinghurst gael, that the boy was kept separated from adult effenders as far as was practicable under the prison regulations, and that the actual separation was almost complete; that the correspondence relating to the bridge, punt, and wharf at Casino was too volumbous to be haid on the table this session; that sufficient grounds had not been shown for the Government recommending provision to be made for stationing a pilot at the Bellinger River.

Mr. FAUGHT brought up the report of the select committee on the petition of Mr. Bliza Callaghan.

Upon the metion of Mr. Josephason, a select committee was ordered to enquire into, and report upon the petition of Mr. James Mitchell, presented on the lith June.

Mr. MACLEAN moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on Harbour Defences, which he

Mr. MACLEAN moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on Harbour Defences, which he stated to be a continuation of an enquiry originated by a select committee, in 1863. The hon, member entered into an elaborate statement and justification of the cenclusions at which the select committee had arrived, which were, in effect, confined to the fornitying of the principal points around the Heads at Port Jackson, and the stretching of booms across the passages between George's Head and the Sow and Pigs, and between the Sow and Pigs, and between the Sow and Pigs and Green's Point. He pointed out that these defences might be constructed at a comparatively moderate cost, and urged the necessity for provision being promptly made for them.

them.

Mr. Annoin doubted the urgency of the case as regarded the probability of invasion. Still the subject was of great importance, and it should have his full consideration as soon as he had sufficient leisure. consideration as soon as he had sufficient leisure, which, owing to the very recent date at which the committee had presented their report, had hardly yet been afforded him. Some of the recommendations of the select committee required to be tested by experiment, and in case of emergency, the provision for these defences might be left to the Government. He should move as an amendment to the proposed resolution the addition of some words to the effect that the report be forwarded to the Governor, with a request that the subject receive the early and earnest attention of the Government.

subject receive the early and earnest attention of the Gevernment.

Mr. Steader suggested that the resolution, as involving a possible expenditure of public money, ought to have been originated in committee of the whole House, and, with the consent of the House, the notice of motion was amended to the effect that the House would, to-morrow (this day), go into committee to consider the report now proposed for adoption.

Mr. Proposorox considered that the hon, mover had not had justice done by the Government to his efforts to achieve this most desirable and important object. The proposal was a most moderate one, and it was desirable to go much farther than had been recommended by the select committee, but in the meantime the House was quite justified in adopting this report.

meantime the House was quite justified as ealculated this report.

Mr. Harr acquiesced in the motion, as calculated to support the Government in taking some action in this matter, though he thought that so far from the Government being open to the censure of the previous speaker, they were really trying to do all they could to forward his object.

After some remarks from Mr. Dignam and Dr. Lang.

After some remarks from Mr. Dionan and Dr. Lang,
Mr. Annord withdrew his amendment, and the original motion for going into committee to-morrow (this day) was agreed to.

Messages were presented from the Legislative Council transmitting the following bills—the Appropriation Fill, and the Loan for Public Works and Immigration Bill, assented to without amendment, and the Package Duty Bill assented to with one amendment, the exemption of copper ore from the proposed duty.

Mr. Cowrm, as to the last mentioned bill, moved that it be laid aside. The amendment was in derogation of the privileges of the Assembly as to the exclusive right to deal with money bills, and the House ought not to give up the point.

ought not to give up the point.

Mr. Forsten would vote for the motion, not because he acquiesed in the reasons given, but from
his disapproval of the measure and his desire to get

his disapproval of the measure and his desire to gerid of it.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. Piddington censured the inconsistency of the Government in this matter.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SNART then moved that the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means be read, and afterwards moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a new bill for the imposition of package duties on imperted articles. The hill was brought in and read a first time, and was subsequently read a second time without discussion. Mr. SNART, in moving the second reading of the bill explained that the only difference between this and the abandoned bill was,

The House then went into committee on the bill.

In clause 1, Mr. Train moved an amendment, having the effect of exempting copper ore from the proposed duty. That is, of restoring the proposed to the same state as that in which the abandoned bill stood upon its coming down from the Legislative Council. The amendment was discussed at great length, but it was subsequently negatived by 20 to 12.

All the remaining clauses were agreed to.

At a later period of the evening, the bill was read a third time and passed through all its remaining stages.

to the grounds for the exercise of the prerogative mercy having reference particularly to the social atus of the prisener previous to conviction. The motion was not seconded, and could not be

that the House go into committee to-morrow (this day) to consider the claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Castle for compensation in consequence of the improper issue of a Crown grant by an officer of the Government.

of a Crown grant by an officer of the Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN was addressing the House in support of a motion made by him, censuring the Colonial Secretary for an alleged improper interference of that officer with one of the Judges as to a sentence upon a climinal, when, attention having been called to the state of the House, and there being only seventeen members present, the Syrakun, at twenty minutes to cleven, declared the House adjourned until to-morrow this day).

short of the lines and then him and we concerned the concept of the control of th THE fall of Bichmond was announced in term so brief as to suggest a doubt whether the fact may not be anticipated by the intelligence. Unquestionably the strategetical position of the

imagine that there is half the personal ani-mosity which we might suppose to exist from the statements of many newspapers. It is im-possible for men who have met in such a conflict to despise each other, and contempt is more invincible then even hatred. The South will be supported by the suffrages of the world n claiming the acceptance of that mighty ex-piation which it has made in its sacrifices of blood; and the North will feel that people who have done so much and so suffered require nothing to be added by the hand of man; that it is no weakness in the Government which holds out to such enemies the olive branch of holds out to such enemies the olive branch of reconciliation, or accepts such kindred into the fellowship of brethren. We certainly never supposed that the North would be able to conquer the South, and it is not yet proved that this is absolutely possible. But then no one ever imagined that any nation would make such sacrifices or incur such cost for the accomplishment of any such purpose. The idea of the Union must indeed have been precious to the mind of the American people to have inspired them with he American people to have inspired them with such determination, and to have allow to pay the price of its preservation. Union" to an American describes the Union to an American describes the status and expresses the force of his Government. Without it, instead of being a member of a gigantic empire, he would be but the citizen of some unknown, perhaps half civilised State, not ten years old.

if judged by their merits are condoned or even defended when done by a Cabinet from which some good things are expected, and which it is necessary to keep in power. A perverting and distorting influence is thus brought to bear upon politics which no amount of moral exhortation can correct. It is idle to talk about what is right and what is wrong, what is a good precedent and what is a bad precedent, what is honourable and what is disgraceful when those to whom the appeal is made are already biassed by considerations of self-interest, and pronounce an acquittal or a condemnation in already biassed by considerations of self-interest, and pronounce an acquittal or a condemnation in the light of their own expectations. The decentralisation of public works would do a great deal to purify the political atmosphere, and to prevent support being given to a Ministry for a valuable consideration. A satisfactory and contrall course of the masteral tenurs of a valuable consideration. A satisfactory and equitable settlement of the pastoral tenure of land that would give the squatters nothing to hope and nothing to fear from particular Ministries would also operate in the same direction. The course of politics would be rendered from perversion than it is at present. The deviations from the straight line might be less marked. Great questions would stand more chance of being decided on the basis of great principles when local interests did not copin principles when local interests did not crop us discussion, and responsible government would stand a chance of becoming responsible

THE LATE MR. C. K. MURRAY.—Mr. Charles Kaugh Murray, senior member of the Bar of New South Wales

sor ber it i to true mar hear are spec The year the

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.] GRAFTON.

THE Susannah Cuthbert arrived here on Wednesday She experienced four days heavy gales at sea, but sustained no damage. The passengers speak highly of her as a sea boat. She leaves for Sydney on Friday at daylight.
The Agnes Irving crossed the bar on Tuesday.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.
In consequence of statements made by the Government respecting the manner in which the works at the new Lunatic Asylum at Kew were being executed, the progress has been stopped, and a committee appointed to inquire into the matter. Officers in the employ of Government are said to be implicated.

Pariament has sanctioned a loan of £400,000 for carrying out the proposed scheme of water supply.

In the Assembly, the Colonial Secretary stated that he had received a telegram from Mr. Cowper to-day, stating that a letter on the subject of the Border Duties would be forwarded by first opportunity, pending the receipt of which no action will be taken.

Mr. Fisher's celebrated horse Fisherman died yesterday.

terday. Rice has improved. 150 tons, ex Calder, changed hands at full rates. Hennessy's brandy, in bulk, is quoted at 7s. 7dd.

Western twist tobacco is quoted at 121d. Flour is depressed by Sydney telegrams. Wheat is in active demand. 1600 bushels of Port

M'Donald sold at 9s. 5d.

Agaiven.—At Queenscliff, at 7 p.m., steamer supposed to be the City of Melbourne, from Sydney.

DEPARTIES.—Wonga Wonga (s.), and You Yangs

residence, residence, time ill, a or time ill, a or time ill, a or time ill, and or respect and nor treate in time the interest of treate in the members of array's processer, he has taken up in man-a post the commissions who is no units of units

e has taken rain being re, and a all weather of with the late in, however, in productive in producti

ADELAIDE.
Thursday, 7 p.m.
The sale of runs held under the annual leases took place this morning. There was great excitement and the room was crowded. Mr. Way, solicitor, on the part of the present lessees who came to claim a right of renewal for five years, protested in writing and also verbally against these 75. right of renewal for live years, protested in writing and also verbally against the sale. 79 lots were effered, of which 19 were passed. One lot in the Port Lincoln district, lately occupied by Mr. Magarey, realised £55 5s. per square mile per annum. The average result of the sale was from £3 to £17 per square mile. The great majority were bought in by the present lessees The Assembly voted another £1900 to Stuart, the

explorer.

Next Tuesday will be kept as a public holiday.

Mr. Commissioner Macdonald is better, and there are now some hopes of his recovery.

Captain Hay's house, at Kadina, was entered by two men, who tied up the servant and carried off all they could find.

hey could find.

Great regret is felt here among sportsmen at the leath of Mr. Fisher's horse Fisherman.

No transactions in wheat or flour reported to-day.

No transactions in wheat or flour reported to-day. The market is quiet and quotations unaltered.

Miss. UALLAGHAN.—Mr. Fairest, as chairman of the select committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 19th May last, "to consider and report upon the potition of Mirs. E. M. Callaghan," yosterday brought up a report. This document sets forth the duries performed by the late Mr. Callaghan. It states, "That on the 28th November, 1853, Mr. Callaghan, while on Circuit at Braidwood, as District Court Judge, met with an accident which resulted in his death, in the 48th year of his age; and that the deceased gentieman had been in the public service of the cidony, without internaission, for a period of more than iwenty-two years." The report concludes thus.—"Your committee also find that, by the 10th section of the Superanuation Act, 27 Vic., No. 11, upon the death of any efficies while in the service of the Government, his widow shall be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's salary for each year of service. If this Act had been in force at the time of the death of the late Judge Callaghan, the petitioner would have been entitled to the benefit of this provision. Such a gratuity, if calculated at the rate of salary which the late Judge Callaghan had been receiving for the last five years before his death, would amount to the sum of £1833 6s. 8d. Considering, then, the long services of the late Judge Callaghan, and the circumstances in which, in consequence of his untimely and unexpected death, the petitioner has been left, your committee beg earnestly to recommend the petitioner's case to the favourable consideration of the Government."

BERNING LAND.—From the Yeas Churier of Wednesdeay we learn that about two nalles from Mr. Small's farm, on a flat, through which the mountain creek passes, are the transins of a bog which the watercourse has drained during the past few years. This bog is composed of poat, much similar to what is found in Scotland and Ireland, together with slate-coloured marl. Since last

We have some specimens in our office of the peat, before and after being burnt, together with the mari in both states.

SMEET IN THE CARCAR DISTRICT.—A correspondent of the Bathwist Free Press states that there are 268,273 sheep in the seab district of Carcoar, belonging to eighty-five proprietors; a number of them have under 500 sheep, and do not pay any contribution to the Government for them. Last year there were only 195,040 sheep in this district, which shows an increase of 73,233 during the past year. The sheep are in good health, and look well, with the exception of a few flocks that are suffering from fluke.

THE WEATHER.—The showery weather continued up Tuesday night, and clouds still hang about. So many intervals occurred, however, between the showers, that, sithough a great quantity of rain has fallen altogether, it has nearly all seaked into the ground, and has a yet produced no effects of "fresh" in the river or creeks.—Mailiand Mercury.

Comparability Hardiness of the Sugar Canh.—Although we think most persons have been in the habit of regarding the sugar cane as a semi-tropical plant, suited only to a climate nearly free from frosts, the experience of this season has shown that it is more hardy than many plants habitually grown in Australia. As we have already noted, the frost of Tuesday night, the 6th June, was the most severe of any we remember of many years, testing it by its effects on vegetation. We many add now that it lasted all that night, from about eight o clock in the control of the season of the control of the con

plants habitually grown in Australia. As we have already noted, the frost of Tuesday night, the 6th June, was the most severe of any we remember of many years, testing it by its effects on vegetation. We may add now that it lasted all that night, from about eight o'clock in the evening till after seven next morning. Before eight o'clock in the evening till after seven next morning. Before eight o'clock in the evening till after seven next morning. Before eight o'clock in the evening till after seven next morning. Before eight o'clock in the morning a bright sun was shining, and the day proved a remarkably fine sunny one. Of course this tright sun confirmed and increased the injury done by the long night's frost. But the sugar-cane has stood the sever text uninjured, or but very slightly touched—not enough to preduce any sensible difference in its appearance. On some of the other plants the first day did not show all the mischief done. But now we can see that the sorghum plants were so frost-bitten that their leaves were all gone; that the banana, the sweet potate, and the gramma (or potmanteas gourd, as it is now called in Sydney, we think), were all killed back, the banana only maintaining a part of its stem uninjured; and that some of the native plants, the kurrylying for instance, have their leaves turned black. These are all warm climate plants, and their tenderness to frost might have been anticipated. But the same cold destroyer has fairly finished the potato plants, turning them quite black; has finished also the French beaas and runners, and has turned the leaves of young maine plants a brown yellow. It will, we think, be news to most of our renders to learn that the sugar-cane can stand frost better than potatoes and beans, the most common of European vegetables. Yet such appears to be the fact. In the garden of the writer is a sugar-cane plant that stood all the six floods of 1864, and heart is only one instance of many in this neighbourhood, we believe. Medical Mercury,

ELARGE ORANGES.—Mr. Thomas Pe

The Bathwest Free Freus Wednesday gives the following with reference to the above diggings:

"Though it is not unlikely that a considerable population will come to try luck on this gold-field, we are under no apprehension that there will occur such a rush as many appear to anticipate. It has become a custom with diggers on old gold-field, on hearing of new prospects, to make some provision in this respect. Before leaving in large bodies they frequently subscribe for the purpose of paying the expenses of some two or three, who are sent by way of a deputation to ascertain if reports are correct, and the way open to a more profitable sphere of operations. We hape this has been the case in this instance, especially where the diggings are at no great distance from flathurst. On visiting Glanmire on Monday last, we judged that there were 660 persons alrendy on the estate. Had some caution of the kind we have referred to not been adopted on this occasion, we are of opinion that there would have been a larger number of diggers on the glay. The buildings are going up rapidly; and several, it was said, would be completed by Thursday night. Tents and saping huts covered with grass spot the banks of the creek, right and left, for a stretch of about two miles. There are two or three saw-pits, where the men were very busily engaged; and though builders and path substantial character; and for the area there is evidently more buisness in the way of preparations than even in the township itself. The crections are of a rude kind, and as to relative position, partake of the irregular character of those of our earlier gold-fields. We found one man confortably fossicking on a granite rock in the bed of the creek; is appeared to have no trouble to pick out with the point of a knife small specks of gold and deposit them in a pannican of water at hand. There seemed to be a good deal of feeling among the waiting diggers in reference to the stringency of the regulations. It was said that though a population might be obtained, it would n

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Reference of the forting bity meeting of council was held on the sth instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. Thomas Wild), and consciliors Reference, the chairman (Mr. Thomas Wild), and consciliors Reference, the chairman (Mr. Thomas Wild), and consciliors Reference, the standard of the finance committee was brought up, and payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £30 17s. 5d., ordered. The improvement committee reported that having taken into consideration the letter of Mr. 6. Woods, referred to them, the clerk had been directed to write, in reply, that as soon as the works already begin in Redference and the constitution of the control of the control

THE GLANMIRE DIGGINGS.

MR. S. WOOLLER .- At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles,

MB. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
MESSRS. BURT AND GIBSON.—At the Rallway Station, at 10 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.
MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Term and Dairy Produce, Fruit, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Romes, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Holman's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, License, Fixtures, Stock, Household Furniture, and Studies.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Perisa Ornsmorals, &c.
MR. N. COLLIER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shors.

MESSES, ERADLEY AND NEWTON .- At their Rooms, at 11

o'clock, Photographic Goods.
MISSIRS CHASTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery.
MISSIRS CHASTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c. MISSIRS, CHASTO, Son Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Chasto, Cha

MR. H. Vacchet, at 12 o'clock, Groceries, Household Furniture, and Supdries.

MESSES. ALEX. MOORE AND CO.—A: their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, and Sundries.

MR. J. E. LIARDET.—At his Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Flour, Oats, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Ironmongery, and Sundries.

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

To the Editor of the Herold.

Sim—I quite agree with the proposal of your correspondent. Wadding," in your issue of this day, and suggest that if the bill now under the consideration of the Assembly is passed, all who take an interest in thematter should enrot themselves as special constables under the Act (for which the bill provides).

ides). Mr. Windeyer deserves the highest thanks for his manly Mr. Windeyer deserves the highest thanks for his manly and straightforward letter, which appeared in your valuable journal of the 13th instant, and I can fully endorse all the statements therein contained. I have talked over the principles of the bill with persons of every class, and all are unanimous in their decision, that it is just what has been required for years—and the only thing that can prevent the total annihilation of game in the County of Cumberland. I reay here state that I have seen persons who call themselves sportsmen deliberately shoot branze-wing pigeons in the rest, and when remonstrated with upon the act, use the every day excuse. If I do not do it some one clas will. Is it "this liberty of the subject," that some one the will. Is it "this liberty of the subject," that some one the moments of the Assembly are so anxious to protect:

The breeding season certainly ought to have been from the lat August to the 31st December, but as the Council would only concent to four months, we must even be content with the time laid down in the bill.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THE LOST LEICHHARDT.

The LOST LEICHHARDT.

To the Editor of the Heroid.

Sin,—I perceive that all the colonies except this are responding to the humane demand of the Melbourne Ladies Leichhardt Search Committee. How is this: Surely it wants only some one (to carry out the benevolent Dr. Mueller's sensewhat romanie idea),—one of our influential Isdies, to erganise a movement, and the small amount required will be forthcoming. I would only be too happy to give my subscription if I only knew to whom to pay it. My friends would do he same, I feel assured. I have just been reading, from the Queensland Gwardian, an account of the finding of the remains of a man on the Flinders River; also the evidence given on that occasion relative to Leichhardt, and the probability of the existence of some of his party. The following is the extract, after reading which I ask every one of New South Wales whether he is not bound to centribute to the essert for poor Ludwig Leichhardt:—"We took occasion to question our very intelligent informant, who has spent almost a lifetime in the bush, and much of that time in unsettled country, respecting his opinion as to the probability of Leichhardt still being alive. He declares that he considers it quite probable that Leichhardt still exists. He says that one of the tribes of blacks on the Flinders, who, as a whole, are heree and treacherous, have amorgest them a young girl, a half-caste. She has been seen by several persons. This, amongst the blacks in this distant region, is a very remarkable fact; and it is possible that, were means token to obtain information from that tribe, some important intelligence might be gleaned."

HUMANITAS.

promised.

It is also stated that Dunleavy had no communication with any elergyman before giving himself up to justice. This I also beg to say is incorrect, as I had several conversations with him for weeks previous to his surrendering himself finally into the hands of the authorities.

This will show how cautions writers and speakers ought to be in putting forth statements before the public concerning persons and things about which they know nothing, except, perhaps, from hearsays, which everybody knows are often so very fallacious, and cause a good deal of mischief.

I am. Sir. years abolication.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, D. M'GUINN.

Cowra, June 4th.

The Maryborough Chronicle, of June 6, says:—
While we write this the rain—the long-wished-for rain—is gently descending, and there are promises in the sky and the atmosphere of a good fall of water before it passes away. Things were looking desperate, but we hope now we have seen the worst."

Death from Drinking Scalding Tea.—An inquest was held on the 6th instant at the Star Hotel, Dobie-street, Grafton, touching the cause of death of Florence Caroline Jay, aged twenty months. It appeared from the evidence of the father of the child, who resides at Wodford Island, that on Sunday morning the deceased was sitting up in a chair at the breakfast table, when the parents, having turned their backs for a moment, the child seized held of a saucer of hot tes and drank the same; the parent's attention was innecitately strated by the screams of the child, and upon examining the deceased, the father found that the child's mouth and chest was scalded, but at the time he did not think that the injuries sustained by the deceased were likely to prove serious; he applied some flour to the scalds, but as the child seemed to suffer much pain, it was faken for medical aid, but they had not proceeded more than six miles on their way when the child expired, having survived the effects of the scald only three hours. Dr. Belinfante was examined, and gave it as his opinion that death had been occasioned by drinking scalding fiquer, the entire of the guns and inside of the lips and roof of the mouth were scalded to whiteness, and the cuticle of the tongue completely destroyed, injuring the air passages, which would be sufficient to cause death. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and that the said injuries were purely accidental.—Charene Exeminer.

Serious Accurant.—On the 4th instant, a man named Malachi O'Shannessy was received into the Grafton hospital, suffering from a concussion of the spine. It appears that O'Shannessy was received into the Grafton hospital, suffering from a concus

QUEENSLAND.

Nours Australian Merrino,—This Settilis,—Saturday, at noon, was the time appointed for the settling for the late race meeting, to take place at Tattersall's Hotel, Ipswich. Long before that time both the inside and outside of the verandahs of that hotel were througed with bookmakers, owners, jockoys, and the general public, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Perhaps a larger attendance than would otherwise have been the Saturday induced by the act that done the search of the control of the c

By the barque Thomas Brown, Captain Jackson, we have one day later from Auckland. There is no particular news, and the submission of William Thompson appears to be the only matter discussed by the papers.

The Southern Crosss of the 2nd instant, in answer to

The Southern Crosss of the 2nd instant, in answer to some observations on the submission of Thompson, says:—"It is very much to be regretted that our contemporaries should have written so positively about William Thompson's 'submission,' before they understood what they were writing about. On Tuesday we were denounced by them in no measured terms for discussing the leading points connected with this important matter, and characterising it as it deserved to be. It is needless for us to say that William Thompson has neither surrendered nor submitted. In Wednesday's paper we criticised the Macri 'covenant,' and explained that the Governor's Peace Commissioner had been overeached, either through ignorance or design, and Brigadier-General Carv imposed upon. Having read that criticism and assertained its correctness, our two contemporaries suddenly become alive to the fact that we were entirely right, and that they were altogether wrong, and tacitly admitted so vesterday. pomeries suddenly become alive to the fact that we were entirely right, and that they were altegether wrong, and tacitly admitted so yesterday. The Macries take good care not to declare anything as binding on themselves. The text of the treaty (i. e. the first sentence) is negative throughout. It does not inciser that the King rules, or is to rule, in his own dominions; it does not in express terms assert the authority of the Macri King; it simply takes it for granted, assuming that 'Ingiki' means 'King,' about which there is reasonable doubt, although our contemporary has no doubt at all on the subject. The King does not acknowledge the Queen's supremacy; he consents to use the Queen's laws for the protection of the Maories, and for that alone. 'It says nothing about Europeans,' remarks our contemporary, as if a new light had suddenly burst upon him. Of course not. Any one could see that with half an eye; only our contemporaries did not see it with their two eyes, and never would have seen it if we had not bestowed upon them the gift of 'second sight,' and exposed the gross sham perpetrated, or sought to be perpetrated, in the name of peace. Who ever heard of the Maories stipulating for the protection of Europeans: And as there is a negative expressed, so is there of necessity the converse implied, in these conditions. Legal 'protection' of the Maories (the law being administered by their King) means legal or illegal plunder of the Europeans. All our experience goes to prove this; and should his Excellency accept the conditions, the out-settlers will very soon learn the truth of our interpretation of the document,

"But then, after all said and done, this is not so bad. So reasons our contemporary, 'for' says he, 'the

man he speaks of; it would be bad English if the apeaker meant to say that he saw a man going down the street yesterday, or at some antecedent periodant the street yesterday, or at some antecedent periodant of the property of the language the unequivalence of the property of the language is not necessarily so. It altogether depends on the circumstances under which the document was written remove any doubt whatever regarding the propriety of the language used. In fact, manage o to rongo, so used, is good Maori, and good sense as well. Thus, if one nation or tribe had been engaged in war with two or more nations or tribes, and peace were made with one of these, a Maori, speaking of the time when this partial peace or truce was made, would make use of a form of speech which would include the term manage of terongo. In this, as in ma and mo, there is a nice distinction in the Maori language, which ordinary Maori scholars do not understand; but Thompson used the words that expressed his meaning clearly. Now, what are the circumstances governing this 'covenant?' The English are at war with several native tribes or nations, and peace had been made with one at least of these tribes, without reference to the others; the 'sign' of that peace had been made with one at least of these tribes, without reference to the others; the 'sign' of that peace had been made with one at least of these tribes, without reference to the others; the 'sign' of that peace having been already made was Thompson's appearance in the presence of General Carey. Maunge to terongo applied to a peace or truce with one of the Maori tribes, as a fact already accomplished, of which his appearing that day was a visible sign, and not of peace then or there being made, as our contemporary suggests. Manago rongo, 'establishing peace' would be bad Maori under the circumstances. Mr. Graham had already made peace. The King ownerted to the terms proposed to him; and the 'proof or sign that peace had been made is, says Thompson, 'my arrival in the presence of my

THE GREAT GOVERNING FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

THE GREAT GOVERNING FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

The Great Governing Families of England. By John Langeon Sanford and Meredith Townsend. Two volumes. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This is a peculiar and a highly-interesting work. We all know that certain great families have in various ways, and at divers times, controlled, as it were, the destinies of Britain, and some have given prominent characters to the State: but beyond their budding into celebrity now and again, very little is popularly known of their history and their doings. Therefore a work like the present is a valuable addition to the literature of the country. The rise and fall of great families is always an interesting and an instructive study, and in this instance the care and the research which the authors have brought to bear upon their work give it a more than passing importance. The work commences with an ably-written article by Mr. Townsend, on the present powers and characteristics of the aristocracy of England. His conclusions bear the impress of deep study and keen discrimination: and one feels convinced that his assertions are well-weighed, and in great measure, at least, correct. The first family whose career is discussed is that of the great northern family the Percies, which is declared to be ene of the earliest in existence in Britain. It came with William the Conqueror, and has a history to show of almost unique grandeur—at least we know of no other uncrowned house in Europe which has seven times driven back the tide of fortign invasion, and for eight hundred years stood in the front of resistance to regal tyranny." Next comes the history of their humbler neighbours, the Greys, of Howick. Then the Lowthers, whose history is described as that of "immense and almost unbroken civil success." The Vanes or Fanes, now represented by the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, follow next in order: and then come the Stanleys of Knowsley, whose history is of special local interest. Of th doings of Stanleys in promoting the cause of Henry Richmond, and on Bosworth Field, which resulted in their being created Earls of Derby, are given. A younger brother of the family, Sir Edward Stanley, who fived at Hornby Castle, in Lancashire, greatly distinguished himself at Flodden Field; and "the Stanleys continued under the Tudors what they had been under the Plantagenets—a powerful and efficient tace, with an instinct which their friends called foresight and their enemies faithlessness." The seventh Earl of Derby took part with King Charles the First in the great rchellion, and it was his wife who conducted the memorable defence of Lathorn-house. He joined Prince Charles at the battle of Worcester, and was afterwards captured and executed. "He alone among the long line was personally disliked and distrusted" by the people, and hence his ill success. His son was also captured, but restored to his rights on the accession of Charles the Second. After this the family history runs pretty smoothly down to the present. Following this family we have much of interest in those of the Groevenors, the Fitzwillians, the Cavendishes, the Bentineks, the Clintons, the Stanhopes, the Talbots, the Leveson Gowers, the Pagets, the Manners, the Montagus, the Osbornes, the Fitzbots, the Leveson Gowers, the Peagets, the Manners, the Montagus, the Osbornes, the Fitzwanurices, the Herberts, the Borneses, the Retkelys, the Seymours, the Lennoxes, and the Howards. As a whole, the work will form a valuable addition to the library—Liverpool Albion.

decument.

"But then, after all said and done, this is not so bad.
So reasons our contemporary, 'for' says he, 'the Macries and Thompson only want Matutaere (that is, the King) to act as chief magistrate. This is suggestively creating an erroneous impression, because it ingeniously supposes for the Macries, Thompson, and the King, that they are willing to surrender the style and jurisdiction of Macri sovereignty, and to sink instead into the rank of a Macri province, with Potatou as superintendent, the equal of Mr. Robert Graham, and such small fry as he. Whereas Thompson, at Petia, left no doubt whatever that they meant their King to be the equal, at lenst, of Queen Victoria. And moreover, what hair-splitting is our contemporary at: is not a King a chief magistrate—a rebel King especially so?

"The New Zealander critic avers that the Macri document 'absolutely contains bad Macri, and that the phrase managa o to rongo ought to be simply managa rongo, "cetablishing peace;" and he does not understand why Thompson himself failed to 'correct this mistake.' Now, as 'the true meaning of the document signed by Thompson and other chiefs is of importance,' we will explain the distinction to be drawn between mannga o te rongo and managa rongo. Thus, if one says, 'I see a man going down the street,' it is not bad English if he is looking at the

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE. THE amount of Customs
as follows:

Grandy
Gin
Liqueur cordia.s, or strong w
Whisky
Rum
Perfumed spirits
Wine
Ale, porter, and beer (in boltle)
Tobacco and sauff
Coffee and chicory
Sugar (uarefined)
Pilotage
Package duty
Total THURSDAY EVENING. Total ... £1285 15 10 The produce auctioneers held' to-day their

weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. The quantity of wool catalogued was small, only 107 bales, all of which, however, with the exception of 6 bales, were sold at about the same rates as have been ruling during the last two weeks. Sheepskins: The supply was small, and prices unaftered

weeks. Sheepskins: The supply was small, and prices unaltered.

The following was the result of the sales:—
Messrs, Mort and Co. catalogued 58 bales of wool, and sold 56. The principal lots were 8 bales fleece, D, 15½d.; 7 bales, JC, 18d.; 9 bales, JA, 15d.; 12 bales, JH over Namof, 12½d. Prices ranged as follows:—Fleece, 12¾d. to 18d.; scoured, 15¼d. to 16½d.; handwashed, 14d.; mixed, 7½d. to 10d.; sheepskins, 2500, were sold at 5d. to 7½d. per lb.

Messrs, Irwin and Turner offered 41 bales of wool, and sold 37. The only lot of any importance was 10 bales of scoured, A & S, which brought 17d. The other lots consisted principally of odd bales, and realised the following prices:—Grease, 6½d. to 8d.; handwashed, 14d.; skin wool, 9d. to 11¾d.; scoured, 15d. to 17d. Sheepskins: About 5000 were disposed of at 3½d. to 7d. per lb.

Mr. James Graham sold 8 bales of wool at the following prices:—Greasy, 7d.; handwashed, 10½d. He also placed several lots of sheepskins at 5½d. to 7½d. per lb.

The Helen arrived to-day from Tome, with 6000 bags wheat, 4000 bags flour, and 500 bags bran.

The flour market is in an unsettled state, the

bags bran. The flour market is in an unsettled state, the The flour market is in an unsettled state, the late arrivals from the west coast having taken people by surprise. A report was current this afternoon that the cargo of the Albert William had been bought up on Melbourne account; but we understand that no positive sale has yet taken place, although some negotiations with

SOME REMINISCENCES OF CALIFORNIA IN EARLY TIMES.

(From the Aits.)

IN 1838, the first cart-road from Yerba Buena to the Mission Dolores was cut across the sand-hills. The only wheeled vehicles on the peninsula of San Francisco in those days were carts with solid wheels about eight inches thick, made by sawing off the ends of logs. Clumsy as was the conveyance, the cutting of the road was considered a great step in the growth of the village. The teamsters, however, who occasionally came to Yerba Buena, did not follow the road the entire distance, but picked out a route easier for their teams, leading through Hayes' and St. Anne's and Happy valleys.

In consequence of Mr. Leese's labours in obtaining the order for the establishment of the town, his lot on the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets was designated as number one when the site was surveyed, and was afterwards known as the Hudson's Bay Company's lot.

Mr. Leese became acquainted in May, 1836, with Governor Chico, who had just arrived from Mexico. The new Governor, either before, or very soon after, his arrival, took a strong dislike to Abel Stearns, who had been instrumental in expelling Governor Victoria, Chico's friend. Victoria had ordered José Antenio Carillo and Abel Stearns to leave the country, but their friends were too strong, and Victoria had to go, while they remained. Chico made a similar mustake. One of the pretexts was to banish Stearns, and the next was to provide a vessel to carry him to Mexico. One of the pretexts was a charge that Stearns was a port to the Vigiliance Committee of Los Angeles in the year 1836. It was an easy matter to order Stearns to leave, but not so easy to get him away. He was a prominent member of the Californian party, which included nearly all the influential men in the country; while Chico was one of those unpopular Mexicans who were sent from time to time to receive the honour and profits of the first office in the territory.

While the Californians were deeply offended at the banishment of Stearns, they did not like to rise at oncefor a personal question. They wanted some fu

Sonoma and Marin were regarded as heroes of the highest rank.

Marin had repeated quarrels with the Padres at the Mission of San Rafael, and when out of humour with them, gave them much trouble by stealing and disturbing other Indians at their work. Although he was alone in his hostility, all attempts to take him were vain. The country was searched time after time, and Marin could not be found, and yet within a few hours he would make his appearance again, and do all kinds of mischief. Finally he became entirely reconciled to the rule of the missionaries, and revealed his hiding-place; it was a cave on an island near Point San Pedro. This island, now called by the name of the chief who made it his hiding-place, was half a mile from the main land, and in a bay with strong tides and no canoes was apparently inaccessible to a solitary Indian, but Marin had discovered that at low tide he could wade nearly or quite to the island, and thus he was enabled to reach it every night, and post himself in a place of which his pursuers did not think. Marin died in 1848.

The first church of the mission of San Francisco Solano was built half way between the Plaza and General Vallejo's residence, in the present town of Sonoma. Among the Indians who were counted as converts to Christianity was a tribe from Clear Lake, who were each supplied by Padre Quijas with a blanket, shirt, and handkerchief. They remained at the mission until they had a quarrel with the priest, when they returned to their old home. Before starting, the chief, with his men, went to see the padre, and in his presence they took off and threw down their garments, telling him to take his Christianity. They evidently imagined that the main feature of the new religion was in the chothing.

In those places where the missionaries had sufficient force they caught the Indians and kept them at the mission by force.

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(From the Times.) THERE is nothing so staggering as a posprecise, circumstantial statement totally a ariance with all one's existing information and It has often been tried, and assurance frequently earries the day against knowledge The Austrian Neue Freie Presse attacks Englis free trade with a serious array of accusations, well garnished with sarcasms at British selfishness and hypocrisy. Indeed, if what it says be true, Mr. Hutt will have to come back from Vienna to convert his own people before he can pretend to show his face there. We were under the impression that we had really swept away the impression that we had ready the last vestige of Protection, and that even the London needlewoman, carning her eighteen-pence a week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence a week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-pence as week, was now left to the mercy of un-transfer to the mercy of un-trans pence a week, was now left to the mercy of unrestricted and unlimited competition. We remembered that five years ago Mr. Gladstone claimed to have put the last stroke to
the work begun by Sir Robert Peel. We
believed that the twelve hundred items, be
they more or less, of the old tariffs had been reduced to the following convert little grown. duced to the following compact little group:

Alcoholic liquids, malt, vinegar, and chloroform
tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, sugar, and tobacco;
corn, peas, beans, and rice; meal and other farinaccous articles; dry fruit and pepper; playing-cards and dice; gold and silver plate; timber and ships. Though one or two of the items savour of speciality, the whole can be reduced to the one head of luxuries, except timber and grain, taxed for reasons of their ewn, grain very lightly. There remained, indeed, a charge upon each unit of entry, which not even our Austrian censor could think inconsistent with our Free Trade professions, and which was not for Protection, or even for revenue, but to meet the expenses of the Treasury at the port of landing —viz., one penay. If we are wrongly informed, if we have been spending some years in the Sleepy Hollow, and are not well "posted "to the progress of reaction, we trust be undeceived. But such being r impressions, we were not a little rprised to find England charged by an enlightened Austrian journal with being no Free-trader at all-a mere impostor, affecting free trade in matters that in their nature were besidits operation, and repudiating free trade when it came to the pinch—that is, to the real com-petition between English and foreign labour. Coffee, tea, tobacco, and raw silk, for example is nebody to protect, are out of the question. Coals and iron we have enough o t home, and have no reason to fear free trade in them. But our Austrian contemporary pro-ceeds to inform the world that we have no removed protective duties from manufactures in that more advanced condition in which mos work is contained. These are still burdened, it says, with duties high enough to prevent importation or to reduce it to a enough, a high duty is unnecessary. In articles which can severally only yield a small profit, and can only repay by of a great number, ten or even five per cent. is enough to turn the scale in favour of the home produce and exclude the foreign. With this preface, it goes on to state, as a matter of fact, that England continues, notwithstanding all its professions, to charge a duty of ten per cent. on the commonest kinds of leather goods, shoes, gloves, &c.; that she does the same with cotton and metallic goods, arms, silk goods, laces, woollens, &c.; that she thus pre-vents the importation of cotton gloves, stockings, and nightcaps, and even of machinery, in which she might afford to tolerate a rival. Our contemporary, growing warm with just indigna-tion, winds up with a fresh list reserved for the climax:—"Foreign books and foreign crockery, continental glass bottles and foreign linen. foreign candles, foreign carpets, foreign musical instruments, foreign lace, and even perfumed soap John Bull declines to receive from abroad.

Freetraders to that extent we can be."

It is evident that Mr. Hutt's first duty will be to let the Austrian public know the facts of the case. Their sources of information mus be rather antiquated. They have not even availed themselves of the British travelling public, whom the Neue Freie Presse very justly observes to have a sort of natural instinct in favour of free trade, impelling them to cheat the Customs for the very pleasure of doing so Under the reign of high duties, it says, "who ever entered the country (that is, England) smuggled; everybody on board a ship, down to the cabin boy or ship's dog, every pilot or fisherman, every traveller, and notably the fair sex, with their numerous opportunities and pretexts for so doing—all combined to carry on a roving free trade, the figures of which never came into the import lists." Nothing can be more true, as many husbands and fathers have known, if not to their cost, at least to their anxiety. As stolen waters are sweet, so are smuggled cigars, and so used to be smuggled lace, smuggled gloves, smuggled velvets, smuggled watches, and every bit of contraband. But our contemporary must be aware that what he calls "the opportunity" still exists. He must have noticed the enormous travelling boxes of British tourists, out of all proportion to their personal wants. He must have observed that English ladies, and even their maids, still induce in a small state of described for the state of the dulge in an amplitude of dress that permits of con-trabandism on quite a commercial scale. But with these natural born and incurable smuggleralways passing before his eyes, on the railways, at the table d'hote, and wherever the people congregate, why did he not ask one of them a simple question or two as to our Customs dues

The German Freetrader, as he professes himself, has possibly drawn an inference of his own from the commercial statistics of his own country The exportation of Austrian manufactured good into the British Isles is not so great as might be, and he concludes that the traffic is still clogged with the old duties. The late Exhibition, we believe, has done a good deal, and new agencies have been opened for the sale of Austrian goods in this metropolis. But no doubt we might take a great deal more. Their glass, their leather, and some other specialties we all appreciate, but, in so large a country with such a variety of people, climate, and soil, there must be a good deal that we only wait to know. We live, too, in days when the rail has surmounted the difficulties of an inland Why do we not take more from Austria? We tell our contemporary it is no fault of ours. It is not we who raise barriers in the of ours. It is not we who raise barriers in the way. We are ready to take everything the Austrians can make for us on precisely the same terms on which we deal with our own manufacturers. But they will have to learn from Mr. Hutt that it is hard for trade, though often circuitous, to be entirely one-sided. We cannot buy so much as if we could also sell; and it is for the Anstrians themselves to put us an a maiting to become better customers. Our in a position to become better customers. Our porary may be assured that there is no prejudice in this country against exotic articles, whether of common use, or of luxury, or of taste. Insular as we are, we are also singularly dependent upon our neighbours, and glad to

collect round us in every room of our houses specimens of every fashion and school, of every people and clime. It is only our Continental neighbours who would widen the Straits and ide us still further from the whole world The separation, of course, recoils on themselves, not the least in bringing about a profound igno-rance of the true state of things in this country,

is in the instance before us.

But as we lay down the pen the solution of this strange blunder seems to present itself It is extraordinary, but not more extraordinary than the thing to be accounted for. We suspect that the Austrian writer, altogether new to the theme, and more accustomed to discuss high politics than commerce, asked for straw to make his bricks with and obtained it in the shape of the "Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, Nevember, 1860." We may suppose that a position in the Austrian Foreign-office made him more familiar with treaties than with trade; and that he also concluded that in a voluntary convention between two equal Powers, quite fre to act, there must be reciprocal and something like equal benefits. Did Austria herself ever give away that for which she did not receive at equivalent? Under these most natural impres sions our contemporary would seem to have assumed that the long schedule of articles and duties attached to the treaty had a mutual bearing, and represented the duties to be levied. not only by the French on our goods, but also by us upon French goods. Indeed, on casting the eye over the lists of articles so prettily selected and oratorically arrayed ir contemporary, and looking also alleged duties, we find that he has actually borrowed them from the schedule of the treaty. Yes, it is most true. The "leather goods, the shoes, the gloves;" the "metallic goods, arms, silk goods, laces, woollens," &c.; the "cotton goods, stockings, nightcaps, and even machinery;" the "books and crockery, glass bottles and linen, candles and carpets soap," which our Austrian critic indignantly charges "John Bull" with excluding by the low but effectual duties of 10 or 5 per cent., are not excluded by John Bull at all, but by his French neighbour, as far as the duty is an ex Our Austrian contemporary is no aware that when we entered into that negotia tion we had just surrendered some hundred thousand pounds of duties, which we might have kept in hand, and that it was with other sacrifices that we had to obtain concession from France. We were then so entirely out the vestige of a Protective duty that we could offer nothing to France without a cor-responding abandonment of excise on our own manufacture. But the schedule which has be rayed the Austrian novice into this ridiculous blunder, we beg to assure him, is for the use of the French Douanes, not ours. Our manufac-turers will be only too much obliged to him it

EXAMINATION OF CRIMINALS UPON OATH.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)
Sin Edward Coke has recorded his opini that the examination of criminals upon oath i an invention of the devil for the eternal destruction of the souls of men; and the Conservative objectors who deprecated Sir Fitzroy Kelly's bill on its second reading yesterday seemed to share the nervous repugnance. The occasion which provoked Sir Edward's emphatic dictum was this. A practice had grown up in the ecclesiastical courts of interrogating defendants accused of incontinence, heresy, simony, and other offences subject to the jurisdiction of those tribunals; and the Privy Council questioned the great jurist and his eminent colleague, Chie Justice Popham, as to the legality of the practice. The reply is full of learned references to precedents, but the legal lore is not more conspicuous than the vehement protest against the crucky and injustice of the eccle stactical device of exacting confessions from persons criminally accused. The common law of England in this respect has always farnished a remarkable contrast to almost every other system of jurisprudence. Not only do we forbear to exact evidence from criminals, but we refuse to let them give evidence in their own be half. The ancient canon law proceeded on the precisely opposite principle, and allowed laymer as well as clerks to be examined upon their oaths concerning heresy and other offences. This, as we all know, was the usage of the In quisition, and the horrors of that tribunal are almost wholly connected with the cruel means adopted for extorting unwilling admissions. The practice of interrogating defendants origin nated in the ancient Roman law, and all the systems of jurisprudence which have partially accepted that model have adopted a similar of procedure. Hence the long-established custom of our Court of Chancery, requiring from defendants "discovery" of facts within defendants "discovery" heir knowledge : hence the method used in the Scotch courts of appealing to the consciences of parties before them, and of re-quiring them, in some cases, to confess or deny facts by solemn declaration; hence also the practice of the Continental courts, which conform in a great measure to the rules of the old Roman law. There is no more striking contrast between English criminal procedure and that which prevails on the Continent than the mode in which judges examine the accused. manner in which prisoners are interrogated by French and German judges is peculiarly shocking to our notions of justice. We English feel indignant at the spectacle, when some poor wretch, on trial for his life, is made to sustain an unequal contest of words with a functionary who is protected from defeat by his experience and authority. Every unguarded word in his confusion, the accused suffers to escape, is carefully recorded, and the true meaning of nis replies is constantly perverted or strainer

with cruel ingenuity.

Such a system as this would not be tolerated in England; but it is worth while to inquire whether our rules of evidence may not have gone to the opposite extreme. One very strong proof that they have done so is to be found in the fact that modern innovations in the law of evidence have all been of the nature of re-laxations of the old strictness of the common law. For example, until Lord Brougham effected his celebrated reform of this branch of jurisprudence the plaintiffs and defendants i actions were unable to give any evidence in their own causes. They were supposed to be disqualified, because their personal interest in the matters in dispute prevented them from giving reliable testimony. The rule ignored the fact that precisely the same objection would apply to almost every witness; for it rarely happens in any litigation that the witnesses are so entirely unconnected with the litigants as to be absolutely free from bias, or wholly indifferent as to the result of the trial. And the old rule of exclusion worked palpable and enormous injustice. Not ns were unable to give any evidence in worked palpable and enormous injustice. Not unfrequently it happened that the parties to a cause were the only persons intimately ac-quainted with the facts, and yet they were

ords from them would render instantly intelli gible. Legal conservatism was profoundly shocked by Lord Brougham's measure; predicions were hazarded that the daring innovation would offer constant ineentives to perjury, and that the action of the law would be paralysed by the conflict of interested testimony. The latter, at least, of these predicted results has not ensued; and if false witnesses occasionally present themselves, it is by no means certain that the evil is greater than in former times. Another step which the common law courts have more recently taken in the same adoption of the process of "discovery," adoption of the procedure. In more recently taken in the same direction is the rowed from Chancery procedure. In the superior courts of Westminster, by a modern change in their practice, either party to a cause right at an early stage of it to file interre gatories for the examination of his oppo material matters. These innovations have found by actual experience to promote affect criminal procedure. As we have said, persons on their trial for felony and other punishable offences are not allowed to offer themselves as witnesses. Similarly in suits for adultery, which are quasi-criminal proceedings neither petitioner nor respondent can be re quired to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of that offence In respect of accusations of cruelty the rule i not so strict, and an injured wife is allowed to appear as a witness in support of the charge. Very recently, in the celebrated case of "Chetwynd v. Chetwynd," where a wife gave evidence of this kind, an attempt was made cross-examine her as to the question of her own criminality; but the Judge Ordinary, in a deciion on Tuesday held that such a course would be an evasion of the law. It may therefore be take is a rule without exception that in the presen state of our code no person accused of adultery or any criminal offence can give evidence upor

the matter in issue.

The Legislature is now called upon to deter mine whether it will reverse this long-established policy. Sir Fitzroy Kelly's Bill for the amend-ment of the law of evidence proposes that parties to actions for breach of promise of marriage, and in suits instituted in conse marriage, and in suits instituted in consequence of adultery, may offer themselves as witnesses, and that the same privilege shall be given to defendants in criminal proceedings. Of course the ready objection to this proposition is that it opens the door to perjury. The burglar standing in the dock at the Old Bailey is not likely to depose that he did commit the felony on which he is charged in the indictment. He knows nothing about the plate and jewellers referred to in that document, and certainly never did "feloniously steal, take, and carry away" those chattels. of innocence are likely to serve his turn, he is usually profuse in the atterance of them, and doubtless would be ready to confirm them with an oath, if he thought it would influence the judge and jury. But, assuming Sir Fitzrey Kelly's bill to have passed, does it follow that such a course would be commonly adopted by criminals? We think not. On the contrary, we

believe that the measure would tend rather to silence criminals than to open their mouths This conclusion may seem paradoxical, but it is very easily explained. It is to be noted that, even under the existing system, prisoners are perfectly at liberty to make what unsworn statements they like to the jury; but, as a matter of fact, the most experienced offenders are very chary of such statements, knowing that are very chary of such statements, knowing that if their falsehood be detected by independent evidence the exposure will tell strongly against them. This feeling would operate with infinitely greater force if the prisoner's statements were given on oath : for then he must submit himsel to the terrible ordeal of a cross-of that process the accomplished rogue has a horror which is inconceivable to honest men, horror which is inconceivable to honest men, until they have had means of observing its majority of cases deter prisoners or their counsel from bringing forward their testimony and even if such obviously prejudiced evidence were offered, can we suppose judges and juries to be so innocent as to listen to it without suspicion? On the other hand, where the charge is false, the evidence of the accused is sometimes as we have seen in recent cases, invaluable as a means of eliciting the truth, and the conscious ness of his innocence would prompt him to court rather than shun cross-examination. Where the accused is guilty, his evidence can at the worst do no harm; where he is innocent, it may be the sole means of securing the ends of justice In both respects, then, the proposed amendment is desirable; and the bill which has passed the second reading, for the freer discussion in committee, imposes a serious moral duty on those

in "the old ways," and the acceptance of a genuine improvement. RECRUITING THE ARMY.

legislators who have to make their choice

between a blind and vain attempt to continue

(From the United Service Gazette, March 25.)
The all-powerful Times has at length opened its columns to correspondence on the above imfind that all we have ourselves urged on the and that all we have observes arged on the subject fully corroborated by writers whom the editor thinks entitled to a place in his columns. Many causes are stated for the present scarcity of recruits, and numerous remedies are suggested, all of which we have ourselves discussed over and over again, but there is still a disposition to shrink from the conclusion to which we must come at last, if we wish to keep our Army up to the proper standard of efficiency. One writer in the *Times* gives a very fair

enumeration of the causes which deter men from entering the Army, but he overlooks one or two which we believe have more influence than al the rest put together. We quite agree with "E. W." that the great demand for able-bodied labour seriously interferes with the success of the recruiting-sergeant, but why? Simply because those who want labourers give wages nigher than the amount which Parliament ables her Majesty to offer. We do not think that the large emigration to the colonies, which by the way, is after all not so large when com pared with the whole number of the population tells for much, because the emigrants are mainly married men with young families, and therefore such as, if they remained at home, would not enter the army; and neither do we think that the country or metropolitan police pick up many men who would have otherwis enlisted for soldiers. These men are all enrolled in manhood, not in youth, and are in such a position in life as to be able to procure recommendations and to make interest, as it is called and are quite a different class from the boy whom we have been accustomed to see in the whom we have been accustomed to see in the streets with the cockades stuck in their hats. The "two-thirds of a man's life spent abroad and in bad climates" comes very near the real grievance, but to this we must be permitted to add the insufficiency of the pay, which "E. W." ignores, and certain incidents in the soldier's

empelled to stand silent while the Judge and | life which go far to make the army one of the of profit which no other insurance office has had arry were puzzling over matters which a few | least desirable of occupations for our population of the advantage of. For the first nineteen years

Now, the increasing the pay of 200,000 men is locked upon as a terrible bugbear—a thing which no Government dare approach; but let

as see what it really amounts to, and how it

might be met without seriously increasing the

general burthens of the country. We believe that there is not a soldier in the whole army who would not be delighted with 1s. a day clear, clear of the price of his rations, and o those numberless petty stoppages which now so vex and disgust him. Putting the rations down at 6d., for the sake of round numbers, the actual increase would be 6d. a day, and this for 200,000 men would cost the country annually exactly £1,825,000 sterling. Supposing this were added to the usual annual expenditure as actual ncrease, it would not be a matter of very great consequence; but it is by no means absolutel necessary that the Chancellor of the Exche quer should introduce the item into his way might be made that would go a good way towards providing the sum required, and there are half-a-dozen heads of civil expenditure from which alone enough might be pared to make up the balance. But even supposing that Parlia-ment were asked for two millions more annually for the soldier, is there anything alarming to a country so enormously wealthy as ours now is not our army merely a more important police. and is not its function to protect us from en miss abroad, just as the police are supposed —often erroneously—to shield us from the thieves at home? It is, in fact, merely a question of insurance, and if legislators can only be brought to consider it in that light there will, we feel convinced, be very little reluctance in voting the money. If an enemy's army were to land in the country, march up to London, and hold it to ransom, there would be very little difficulty in raising a couple of millions to induce such disagreeable visitors to move a little further off. Or if such a fleet of merchantmen as one favouring wind sends out of the Thames or the Mersey were captured, two millions would go a very short way in indemnifying the de-spoiled owners. The fact is that very few of of the pay of the soldier have estimated the required increase at its exact dimensions. Any addition to the pay of 200,000 men seems a tremendous amount, but if we take it in its aggregate form, and find that what we propose uld be done for two millions, it seems that the difficulty approaches very nearly to the vanishing point. We have lent millions to the Dutch, to the Greeks, and to the Italians, and we have thought nothing of it,-why, then, should any one pause at a small increase to the pay of the soldier like a frightened horse on the edge of a precipice? However, pause or no pause, to this complexion we must come at last and all the secondary expedients which the cor-respondents of the Times suggest will not prouce the slightest effect in attracting recruit

"E. W." proposes to open all civilian em-ployments up to 25s. a week to "those soldiers who after eighteen years' service choose to qua-lify themselves for their new duties," and he points out that the Postmaster-General alone has room for 25,000 men. But he forgets that the ranks of the army of postmen are already quite full, and that of all employments in the Civil Service that of a letter-carrier is considered the most unattractive. Besides, and this is the most important point, an uncertain contingency which is not to ripen for eighteen years will never be an inducement for a youth of eighteen to enter the service. What he wants is an im-provement in the pay upon which he commences soldiering, and a further increase in the pay of that non-commissioned rank to which he may fairly hope to aspire within a reasonable period. It is this that will induce young men of the proper age to enter the Army, but there are other matters which must be attended to, if we wish him to remain after ten years' service, and when his services have become doubly valuable as a soldier. As a matter of fact our Army is a very old-fashioned institution, and has stood still in many of its ways whilst progress has been making rapid strides everywhere around us. We published last week a letter from a soldier complaining that the men of his regiment are actually yoked like mules in a cart, and compelled to draw gravel through the public streets of a town, and he adds that the populace jeeringly sing "Britons never shall be slaves" as the patient bipeds toil slowly past with their load. Now, we ask, is it likely that the recruiting-serjeant would be very successful in a town where soldiers were employed in such humiliat thought anything out of the way in the Army and that the sight of it would not strike a soldie as being anything extraordinary. But when it service, and who have the of many other employments, we must not be at all surprised if it proves a strong deterrent to enlistment. We mention this merely as one mongst many instances in which old-fashioned customs are persisted in, in utter forgetfulness that the times have changed, and that we must change with the times if we wish to keep up our Army by means of voluntary enlistment. What is required to be done is very simple, and all the ingenious secondary remedies which "E. W." and other writers in the Times suggest will not successfully stand in the place of that simple requirement. The young recruit must have more pay on entering the Army, and the young soldier must look forward to a better position when his good conduct has obtained for him the respected position of a non-commissioned officer. Further, his discipline must be maintained without unnecessary per-sonal hardship or severity, and all such old-fashioned military customs as entail personal humiliation or degradation must be at once and universally abolished.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

This society was established in 1762, and has consequently been upwards of a century in existence. It was the first society that, by the help of the scientific men of the day, based the premiums charged for the insurance of lives premiums charged for the insurance of lives upon data, and graduated its premiums from year to year of age, according to the degree of risk incurred. Its application for a charter of incorporation was refused on the ground of the extreme risk of the business it contemplated transacting, and yet the scale of premiums first charged was greatly in excess of, in fact nearly double, those now caces of, in fact hearly double, those how charged by the companies who exact the highest rates of premium. Notwithstanding the large premiums, as compared with existing scales, originally charged by this society, it had been in existence some twenty-eight years before it ventured to allocate any of its large surplus for the benefit of its members in the shape of additions to their redices. It enjoyed if that is an tions to their policies. It enjoyed, if that is an which are ascertained at the end of each ten applicable term, during this time many sources years, the principle of a tentine rather than that

of its existence the premiums it received were not only much higher than those it now charges, but in many cases they were double as much; an investing society—i.e., whilst its income exceeded the claims upon it—it bought into the public funds at much lower prices than it obtained when afterwards it was under the necessity of realising; and, strange as it must now sound, its members, in very considerable numbers, discontinued valuable policies without the manufacture of the residual transfer of the residu demanding from the society any price for their surrender. If, in addition to these extraordinary sources of profit, we consider that the with the greatest care and prudence, and with absolutely unexampled economy, we shall be prepared to believe, what is the fact, that "The Equitable Society" is the richest that "The Equitable Society is the Interest life insurance institution going; that is to say, that it has, cateris paribus, a larger percentage of money in hand against its policies than any other office. As the society is a "mutual" one, having no spare capital to claim any portion of its profits, the funds belong entirely to the members, who, in their corporate capacity, are the richest insured lives in exist-

ence. Nevertheless, the society is not a popular one and new members do not press into it at by any means the same rate at which they seek the protection of other insurance institution his to be attributed to ignorance, or shall we say rox populi rox Dei, and attempt to account for and defend the popular judgment?

That we may be intelligible, we must explain the system on which the society at the end of each period of ten years ascertains its liabilities, and deals with its thus ascertained surplus. The engagements of the society are valued by a Table of Mortality (the Northampton), and a rate of interest (3 per cent.) for money, which taken together are very safe. No doubt it is theoretically possible that the members of the society might, taken one with another, attain an age at which, from the peculiarities of the Table of Mortality, this mode of valuation might replace rates in societies. But let not the most perhaps prove insufficient. But let not the most timid take alarm at this. Such a state of things is not only far distant, but could never arise without being very distinctly foreseen, and it would be very easy to provide against it. The effect of this mode of valuation is, that the directors of the society reserve for each policy such a sum of money as they would charge a new member on entering the society for a new policy, maintainable from year to year by paying, not the annual premium chargeable at his age, but the smaller annual premium actually payable under the old policy, which we suppose to be the object of valuation. ascertaining what sum of money shall be retained to provide for it when it be-comes a claim. Having followed this process with all their policies, the directors ascertain the whole sum of money necessary to meet their liabilities, or the sum at which another Life Office, which used the Table of Mortality and the same rate of interest, could afford to portant to recognise that this mode of valuation leads to a reserve, which affords the same expectation of future profit as of past, except that, in the particular case of "The Equitable," some sources of past profit, which we have already noticed, cannot be expected to recur.

The liabilities thus ascertained are then comcase of "The Equitable," are always very much larger than the liabilities. The difference is the surplus, or the profit which has actually accrued on the past transactions and experience of the society. If this surplus were at once divided amongst the members, the society would fall into the position of a young office but would start afresh with a very large and profitable business, which, judging from past experience, would yield in its turn great ad-

But this is not done. Only two-thirds of the surplus are distributed amongst the members, and one-third falls into the general funds of the society, and, of course contributes to swell the surplus at the next and subsequent decendirectors of the society reserve for each policy belonging to an existing member a larger sum than they would charge a new member for in-suring his life to the same amount. Thus "The Equitable" denies to its members the advantages of Life Insurance to the extent of one-third of the ascertained surplus, and relegates that sum into a general fund for the next ten years, so that a member who dies in the in-terval loses one-third of the actually-ascertained surplus attaching to his policy. Some small correction of this evil is effected by awarding an annual bonus to each policy if the holder should die before the next decennial investigation, but the value of this is insignificant in compa-

The mode in which the two-thirds of the surplus, which is divided every ten years, is apportioned amongst the members is to our apportioned amongst the members is to our minds curiously subversive of the true objects of life insurance. People who insure their lives pay their premiums to secure their fami-lies against the pecuniary loss resulting from premature death. A life insurance office pro-ceeds on principles the very opposite to a ton-tine, in which the survivors are the winners. In a life office, those who live must pay for those who die, and the object should be as far as possible to divide the common fund equally between the members, irrespective of the time of their death. If a man pays an annual premium of £30 for the insurance of £1000 in case of death, and dies before the time comes when mother annual premium falls due, it is evident that he takes a very much larger sum out of the common stock than he has put in. It is equally evident that this must be made good by others who pay in more than they take out. And this is the very essence of life insurance, viz., that those who live pay for those who die.

A well and equitably conducted mutual life office should, so far as payments to its mem-bers are concerned, equalise the pecuniary ad-vantages of shorter or longer life. "The Equitable" actually does this so far as the sum originally insured is concerned. If a man pays his £30 a year and gets insured in the society for £1000, he gets this sum whenever he dies and no inquiry is instituted as to whether he has paid one premium only or fifty premiums. He who has paid one, and he who lives to pay fifty premiums, go share and share alike : so far as the £1000 is concerned, they agree to equalise the advantages of long life and the dis-advantages of short life. We conceive it to be a very simple and undeniable corollary of this, that if the premium charged to each should turn out to be larger than need have been exacted from them, they should share the profit thereby created, as they should share the pront thereby created, as they share the common fund out of which the profit arises. But this is by no means the case in "The Equitable." With respect to the profits which are ascertained at the end of each ten

of a life insurance office is adopted, and the profits are accumulated on the old policies, so profits are accumulated on the one possess, so that those who live to old age have not only the benefit of life, but receive also a larger portion of the money which should have gone to those who have not obtained that benefit. We will who have not obtained that benefit. We will illustrate the working of the method by which "The Equitable" distributes two-thirds of is ascertained surplus by an example taken from the Report of the Society for the recensal period ending 31st December, 1849. In the example of bonus additions then and previously awarded, there is one case of a policy taken ou in the year 1790. Supposing this policy thave been for £1000, the bonus additions would have been £5260, so that in the event of his death the member's family would receive £5260 for £1000 insured. Another member, whose policy was taken out in 1830, would receive only £1140 for every £1000 insured; while mother member, who entered in 1840, would if he died, receive only £1020 for £1000 in-sured. Nor is this result simply due to the fact that the older members get a larger mush ber of decennial additions. They also get much larger bonus addition at each period Thus, in 1849 the addition for the decennia period then closed was in one case £1200, and in another only £20. This comparison proceeds by extreme cases; but if we turn on attention entirely to old policies, and compare an old policy with an old one which is nevertheless not so old, instead of comparing an old policy with a new one, we find the same so of thing, though not quite in an equal degree.
Thus, whilst a policy for £1000, dated 1730, got an addition of £1200, one dated 1816 would get only £680.

Mr. Blai

The way in which this result is obtained that at the end of each decennial period every policy gets an annual bonus, not for ten year, policy gets an annual bonus, not for ten year, but for every year it has been in existence; so that, if a policy is forty years old, it gets four times the bonus attached to one which is ten years old. And this is repeated each ten year, and thus, in a society whose object should be as much as possible to equalise the benefits of life, we see that among people paying the same rate of premium, one person who has the advantage of long life may draw out nearly in times as much as one who incurs the disadvantage of short life. In few words, so far a tage of short life. In few words, so far a The Equitable" is concerned, it distributes it profits on the tontine, or anti-life insurance principle. We say, therefore, that the public principle who desire life insurance have sound reason on their side in the small degree of favour they show to the richest and most economically managed life insurance society in existence.

THE care which was taken by Lord Palmerston to impress upon the House of Commons the view that the question of the defence of Canada should be considered without reference to whatever may be the intentions of the Cabinet of Washington, will not convince everybody that a vote would have been asked, at this particular time, for works which we are told ought to have been constructed many years ago, but for the menaces which have found utterances so repeatedly on platforms and in the columns of news papers in the Northern section of the United States. That the relations between the two countries are perfectly amicable might be unloubted, even without the Premier's assurance Seward are far too astute to endorse the ravings of the New York Herald, while the ravings of the New Year look Herada, while civil war is yet to be ended, and nobody is at present able to say what the end will be. But that the possible eventualities of the contest have had nothing to do with the determination of the Government to strengther the fortifications of Quebec, at the very time that the Chancellor of the Exchequet is aiming at the reduction of the public expenditure, a what few persons will be able to believe. Bra what few persons will be able to believe. Been if the speeches and newspaper articles above referred to may be put aside as the mere safety-valves of popular irritation, the statement that the Monroe doctrine has been proposed as the basis of a reconstruction of the Union remains to suggest other considerations than the desire and the context the same of the context the context the same of the context that the context the o enable Canada to enter the new Confedention in a better state of defence than the repor of Colonel Jervois shows her to be at present It is an illustration of the state

produced in England and France by the late negotiations at Richmond and Fortres Monroe, at once singular and significant, that while the organs of public opinion in the two langer may be supposed to menace the quarter which each is most interested, insist upon the gravity of the situation in respect of each other. Thus, on the one hand, American irritation at the French intervent Mexico is referred to as of Canada, and, on the other hand, the three of Maximilian is held to be in no danger, on the ground that the United States will certainly ttack Canada, and cannot venture to cope with France and England combined. Now fact can no longer be concealed that matters are not quite so promising for the Austrian dynasty in Mexico as the world was some fine ago assured they were, the Memorial Diplomatique makes an elaborate attempt to show matique makes an elaborate attempt to show that the new empire has at least nothing to feat from the United States. We are told that both President Lincoln and Mr. Seward in Washing-ton, and Mr. Dayton in Paris, have repeatedly declared it to be the well-con-sidered determination of the American Government to respect the free vote of the Mexican people: and, moreover, that President Lincoln promised that, if re-elected, he would recognise the Emperor Maximillan whenever recognise the Emperor Maximilian whenever other Powers did so. The Cabinet of Wash-ington, it is asserted, has never, in its negotiaions, made the slightest allusion to the Montoe doctrine, nor any reserves implying any right whatever to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico. The initiative tending to revive the Monroe doctrine, as a secondary object of the reconstruction of the Union, is said to have proeeded from the South. As a further sect against intervention in Mexico on the part of the United States, the Memorial argues that the notice given by the Cabinet of Washington to terminate the treaty regulating the employment of vessels of war on the great American lakes shows an intention to declare war against Eag-land as soon as the great question of North against South has been in some way or other settled.

But where is the evidence that Canada is more eriously threatened than Mexico? If one is to seriously threatened than Mexico? If one is to be held menaced by the termination of an understanding between England and the United States which was provided for by the treaty itself, the other may be justly regarded as threatened by the refusal to recognise the empire of Maximilian. It may or may not be true that the proposed revival of the Monroe doctrine emanated, as the Memorial Diplomatique asserts, from Richmond; but the state-

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ment put forth by our contemporary, the Owl, as to the secondary object of the conferences at Richmond and Fortress Monroe is in direct opposition to the assumptions of the Memorial. We refer to the announcement that "a gentleman of the highest position and character," enjoying the entire confidence of President Davis, and who is now in England, was told by Mr. Benjamin that the secondary object of Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond was the formation of a league, offensive and defensive, to drive the Blair's mission to Richmond was the formation of a league, offensive and defensive, to drive the French out of Mexico. Not only is there not a word said about Canada, but the initiation of the project is distinctly ascribed to the Cabinet at Washington.

But, while it is assumed here that Mexico, and in France that Canada will be the Canada.

Washington.

But, while it is assumed here that Mexico, and in France that Canada, will be the country first selected for the application of the Monroe doctrine, there seems to be a lingering misgiving that events may be contrary to anticipation. Mr. Cardwell thought it expedient to warn the United States that war with Canada would be war with England, and the Memorial Diplomatique concludes with a similar menace. To interfere in Mexico would be, it is argued, to attack France at once in her honour and her interests—in her honour, inasmuch as she could not leave uncompleted what the Emperor has called the most glorious page in his reign; in her interests, because, as M. Drouyn de Lhuys stated in 1863 to the Marquis de Montholon, the object of the Mexican expedition would not be attained if it did not produce a complete solidarity of interests between the two empires. France would interpose to protect the empire she has founded, and Spain would join the alliance, with a view to the preservation of Cuba, which would not long remain in her possession if the United States accomplished their designs upon Mexico. It is not probable therefore, according to the view of the plished their designs upon Mexico. It is not probable, therefore, according to the view of the Memorial, that the Cabinet of Washington will venture to provoke such a combination by interfering in the internal affairs of the new

wherever the future may show the truth to lie, amidst all these pros and cons, the presumed necessity of strengthening the defences of Quebec and Montreal must be held to imply the liability of Canada to be invaded from the United States. How far the contemplated additions to these defensive works of those cities will help to avert that result of an invasion which will help to avert that result of an invasion which Colonel Jervois shows to be inevitable in their absence—namely, the retreat of the imperial troops to the nearest perts whence they can escape to England, is a question that admits much discussion. The opinion of Mr. Bright, that the fortresses would serve, in the numerical inferiority of the British, merely as traps in which they would be captured by the Americans, ought not, perhaps, to be set against that of Colonel Jervois, who believes that, as the season during which military operations could season during which military operations could be undertaken in Canada does not exceed six be undertaken in Canada does not exceed six months, the fortresses, when strengthened as proposed, could be held until reinforcements could arrive from England. But at this point in the argument the doubt arises, whether reinforcements to the extent that would be required in such an emergency would be available. We have generally one or two little wars on our hands, with Kaffirs, or Maories, or Bhooteas, or some other savage or semi-civilised race; and if we should happen at the same time to be at war with Russia, the prospect of preserving Canada, if it depended upon Imperial assistance, would not be a bright one. Now this complication is precisely what the New York Times threatens us with; and there are always questions in an unciscif what the Note Fork Times threatens us with; and there are always questions in an unsettled state which Russia could use for a leverage against this country if she desired to convert our enbroilment with the United States into opportunity for carrying out her designs in any part of Europe or Asia. In the event of such a complication being created, it is to be hoped that the natural strength of the Canadian from that the natural strength of the Canadian fron-tier would be as efficient a protection as some of the members who took part in the debate of Monday believe it would; for it is fairly open to doubt whether, under such circumstances, the power of retreating upon artificial defences would be of more avail than the retreat to ships which Colonel Jervois regards as the alter-native

I LVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, new landing. HENEY BELL, Pitt-street.

ROCK SALT, mediam sized lumps, in new 3-bushel sacks. HENEY BELL, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, changest house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatic-st. GALVANIZED corrugated and plain, iron, guttering, tabing, &c. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st. MARBLE Chimney Pieces; large stock, from \$4 to £45 cach. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street. BLASTING POWDER, best quality; patent tape fuse. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

CALVANIZED Corruguted Iron, Guttering, Ridging, piping; salvanized nalls, screws, and bolts and nuts. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskins-street; Franch Yard, Parramatts-street.

500,000 PERT Baltic, American, and Oragon TIMBER. GOODLET and SMITH, COLONIAL HARDWOOD and pine, at reduced PRICES GOODLET and SMITH, Parramatta-st.

2500 DOORS, Windows, Casements, Meuldings, GOODLET and SMITH. 400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and to clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Codar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Codar. W. JOLLY & Co., Bathurst-st. 200,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street. CONBARK Girders, Draypoles, Shafts, Posts, Raffs, and Palings, WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

TOR SALE, Shorne-power Partable STEAM ENGINE, complete, and in good working order. Apply to Mr. JOHN BAASS, care of Messre. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street; or to Mr. AINSWORTH, York-street; JONES and CO., Pyrmont.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Bepository, opposite School of Aria, 282, Pitt-street.

QUIET HORSE, four-seated Buggy and Harness,
almost new; £50 the lot. Gibson's Repository.

Almost new; £50 the lot. Gibson's Repositary.

TORSE, new Spring Cart and Harness; £28 the lot. Gibson's Repository, opposite School of Arts.

A MERICAN CARRIAGE (nearly new), carries 5, and pair Cobs and Harness; £35 the lot. Gibson's.

TORSER.—HERBERT GIBSON, Anctioneer and Agent for the purchase and sale of herees, &c., has for private sale 11 good seasoned horses, suitable for carriage, buggs, and dogeart work. Repository, 282, Pith-street.

TOR SALE, chesp, a Hansom CAB, HORSE, and HARNESS. JOHN O'DOWD, Time Ecoper, Wynned-equare. POR SALE, a handsome WRITE PONY, parisonly quiet, at C. STRANGE'S, 150, Pitt-street.

WRIGHT-CARRYING Journey COB, 6 years, good condition, and quiet. NORFOLK, 460, Pist-street.

PAIR BUGGY HORSES, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive. NORFOLK'S Stables, 460, Pitt-street. TO MASTER PAINTERS.—For SALE in a flourishing township in the Western district, the GOODWILL and STOCK-IM-TRADE of a painter, who has been for some years established, but who is now destrous of rationary from business. For further particulars apply presently, or by letter, to A. CUBIET, IL, Bridge-street, Sydney.

personally, or by letter, to A. UUDBREAR, and phydrogy, a PHOTOGEA.

PRISC GALLERY, in the best part of the city, apply at 433, George-attect. Present occupant obliged to make in consequence of family afficien.

BUGGIRS, of various kinds, single and double sont waggons, &c. T. MOORE, 203, South Head Road SALES BY AUCTION.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from G. R. Johnson, Eq., to sell by auction, at the Benner, To-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, 2 upstanding horses, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and deable harness, and perfectly quiet A handscone bay guiding, a good hackney.

A powerful draught horse, thoroughly stanch, and subject to trial.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 useful horses, broken to medile and harmon, amongst
them is a pair of buggy cole.

Complete Montal

Carriage Horses Illawarra ditto Town ditto. BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bassar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of grey carriage heres
14 young houses from Illawarra
10 ditto ditto from Campbelltown

A town cob
A phasten horse
Several hackneys
Cart horses, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed by E. H.
Weston, Kaq., of the Meadows, Illawarra, to
sell by auction, at their Bassar, THIS DAY, Friday, at
11 o'clock,
14 superior young horses, mostly broken to saddle and
harness. Amongst them are some useful saddle cobs
and well bred light harness horses.

Pair of Greys.

PURT and CO. are instructed to sell by suction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, A pair of powerful grey carriage horses. 5 and 7 years old (nearly thoroughbred), 154 and 16 hands high; both drive singly and run exceedingly well together. The above are an exceedingly fine pair of horses, the property of a gentleman who can give satisfactory reasons for parting with them.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, On MONDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock.

200 head fat cattle, the well known 4D brand, from Mr. Hungerford's paddocks at Singleton. Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Edward Flood, Req., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY, at half-past 2, 700 prime fat wethers.

by auction, THIS DAT, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggens, spring-carts, dra N.B.—No charge for catoring horses, do., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

DITT and SULLIVAN have received in-structions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 19th instant, at Mr John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, 170 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

To need of ready prime as castis, in lots.

DITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Clarks to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 19th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received in-structions from Mr. James Seivel to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 19th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

176 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots from the noted A. A. Company's station, Warrah, Liverpool Plains, Butchers. Butchers, Butchers,

R. W. FULLAGAR has received in-structions from S. Scholey, Esq., to sell, at his Yerds, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 19th June, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

AVERACK and GIBSON will sell by suction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves. Offices—282, Pitt-streer, and Windsor. Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Termiana, at 10 c clock, THIS DAY, Unpressed hay, straw, and cheff, by the truck load. Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

P. MEARES (successor to Thomas
Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot,
George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, choses, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.

P. MEARES will sell, at the Depot,
P. Parramatta-street, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
One ton and a half of prime bacon.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction,
Hay, straw, &, at 10 a.m.

At Mesers. W. H. Mackennie and Co.'s Depot, Farm and dairy preduce, live stock, &c., at 11 a.m. Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c. G. HENFREY will sell the above by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock Also, at his City Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cowa, calvea, piga, poultry, oggs, butter, cheese, bacon, &c. A superior milch cow, for private sale.

At 2 o'clock, seasonable fruits.

ORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, 31 cashs tallow 345 hides Horns, bones, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. Tallow, Hides, &c.

B. EBSWORTH will sell by public parties, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th June, at a quarter before 11 o'clock

Weekly Produce Sale.

RWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin), will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th June, at 12 o'clock precisely, 90 casks tallow 1000 hides

Kip, harmess, and collar leather

Halr, chank bones, &c.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE. Tallow, Hides, &c.

AMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Priday, 16th June, at half-past 11 o'clock, Ocaks tallow Hides, &c.

Weskly Produce Sale. Hides, Tallow, Lard, &c. THIS MORNING, at quarter-past 10 prompt.

B. REID will sell by public auction, at his Wool and Produce Stores, Clarence-street, Wynysed-seath at quarter-past 10 punctually, off prime hides, all guittenheet 90 cashs superior hed (allow, in spiendid shipping order 8 cashs station tallow, Terum, cash,

LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the ur Banar, Pitt-street,
New and second-hand clothing
Eline strge shirts
Boots and shoes
Gold and silver watches and jewellsry
Desks, workbozes, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instruc-tions to sell by suction, THIS DAY, 16th natant, at 12 noon, on the premises, Catheragh-street, Groories, household furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, couches, bedateads, carpets, pictures, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

PRIDAY, 19th.

90 Onese Whisky, in bond

300 Deces Blarry, in bond

100 ditto Port Wins, ditto

60 Tons Adelaids best Flour

36 Cases Cavendish Tobacco, in bend
Booth Oatmeal, in casks

8pilt Peas, ditto

60 Cases Starch

50 ditto Wotherspoon's assected Jams

Pickles, assorted

Iron Pots and Shovels

Bryant and May's Matches

40 Half-chests Congou and Gunpowder Teas

Also, a large quantity of Oats, &c., &c.

E. LIARDET will sell the above goods, at his Auction Stores, George and Goulburn streets, next to Douglass's provision stores, THIS DAY, the 16th June, at half-past 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock.

R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above
estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11
o'clock, on the premises, Holman's Hotel,
The right, title, and interest of the official assignee in the
license, beer engine, spirit fountain, counter, fixtures,
audry furniture, and atock.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SATURDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock, At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street, late Rossiter and Lazarus.

Three Cottage Pianos, by Erard, Collard and Collard, and Balle; Dining-trom Suite, Devouports, Rosewood and Walnut Loo Tables, Card Tables, Winged Wardrobes, Childoniere, Chests of Drawers, Pender and Fire-irons, Easy and other Chaire, Leather and Horsehair Chaire, Telescope Dining Tables, Sideboards, Carpets, Rugs, Whatnots, Office Furniture, Platedware, China, Crockery, Kitchen Utensila, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been

Preliminary Notice. Galvanized Corrugated Iron Ironmongery Nails, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 16th June, 1866.

Just landed ex Queen of Nations. To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 18th June, 1865,

MONDAY, 19th June, 1865.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rosma, at 11.
One complete set of apparatus, viz:
Camera, 2 dark alides, tripod and top, bath and dipser, plate-box 8 x 6, and glasses, lens, box of scales and weights, plate-box, glass funnel, 6 P. funnel, &c. Also, Cuarter and half-plate portrait lens, view lens, stereocopic view lens, 3 draw telescope, microscope in case with three powers, large cloth background, leather acreen, fancy wood handsome case for stereocopic pictures, containing handsome timery wood brank finished, best atcreacopic, lock and key; malachite box for stereocopic pictures, vertical and flat glass, stereocopic baths, fic., &c.
Terms at sale. Terms at sale.

TURSDAY, 20th June, 1866 Assorted Earthenware Ditto Glamware Ditto Metal Covered Juga.

Just landed ox Cornwalfis, are Dealers, Glassware Buye and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 20th June,

5 ditto metal covered jugs.
Detailed particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale. The CITY OF MELBOURNE, 177 Tone Register, 250 Tone Burthen.

MONDAY, 19th June. To Merchants, Shipowners, Traders on the Coastor to New Zealand, and others. For Unreserved Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11.

The fine colonial-built barque.

CITY OF MELBOURNE,

177 tons register, 250 tons burthen, loaded draught nine feet, coppered and copper fastened, and new in first-rate order, and found in sails, boats, gear, and other stores.

The City of Melbourne has carned a very favourable reputation in the New Zealand trade, in which she has been for some time employed, and is now lying at the Grafton Wharf, where parties on the look-out for a really sound, substantial, well-built vessel would do well to inspect her. An inventory will be prepared, and may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneera, 362, George street.

Terms at asle.

The Ketch SARAH, 27 Tons Register, 40 Tons Burthen.

MONDAY, 19th June.

The SARAH is a colonial-built vassel of very light draught and excellent taffing qualities. She is copper-fastened, and was sheathed only five months since, and is now in first-rate order, and will found in all necessary gear and stores. She is now employed in the Ciyde River trade, and will carry grain in built with-out requiring any dunnage. She is now officed for unreserved alle to close a partnership account.

E. THRELEKILD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAT, at III.

The colonial-built hotch SARAH, as she now lies of Murphy's wharf, Darling Harbott, where impaction in invited.

Inventory can be seen, and any durither dashed particulars acceptaback on application to the auctioneers, at the Rosma, 363, Greege-street.

Terms et sale,

The Barque CAMDEN.
285 Tons Register
400 ditto Burthen.

MONDAY, 19th June.

To Merchants, Shipowners, and others.

To Merchants, Shipowners, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11.

The fine barque CAMDEN, register tonnage 235 tons, and has delivered nearly 400 tons general cargo, She draws 13 feet when fully laden, is a remarkably fast sailer, and shifts without ballast. She was built at Mantes, of the best seasoned oak, is coppered and copper-fastened, all her fastenings being pure coppers, and is in overy respect a first-class vessel.

The Camden underwout a thorough repair before leaving Sydney on her last voyage, and was re-metalled on patent felt, and supplied with over one ton of new fastenings. She has just returned with a full cargo of copper ore from Western Australia.

The Camden is well found in ground tackle, sails, spars, boats, &c., and could be sent to see without further expense, For inventory, and all particulars, apply to the auctionsors at their Rooms, 362, George-street.

Terms et sale.

2871 Cases and Half-Cases " Bell " Brand. TUESDAY, 20th June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Without reserve. In Bond.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell First lot to be offered,

On account of whom it may concern,
1944 cases geneva, "Bell" brand—
Contents 3 13-32, strength 20.7 up.
927 half-cases geneva, "Bell" brand—
Contents 1 20-32, strength 20.2 up.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.
On account of whom it may concern.
Without reserve. TUESDAY, 20th June. To Brewers, Country Buyers, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by suction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY,

BUGAR. Entire Cargo of well-selected Sugars, in small bags, just arrived per Fairy Rock, from Bourbon. TUESDAY, 20th June.

Attractive Unreserved Sale, 10,000 small bags sugar. Good Brown Ration, and Fine Counter Samples. To Wholesale Grocers, Retailers, Merchanta, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally. Preliminary Notice.

E. THREI KELD and CO. have retineau, and Fourcade to sell by auctism, at the City Mart,
362, George-street, on TUESDAY, at 11,
The carge of Bourbon sugar, now landing ex Fairy Rock,
being the last shipment of the season.

This sale is unavoidably POSTPONED to TUESDAY
next. in consequence of the continued rain preventing the
diacharge of the ship.

Terms at sale.

Gilmen's Stores Groceries Provisions. Postponed on account of the continued wet weather.

TUESDAY, 20th June.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by suction, at the City Mart, Invoices of dimen's stores, general groceries, and provisions. visions.

Detailed particulars will be duly announced.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June. To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and others. Imperative Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by suction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY,

BOOTS and SHOES. Preliminary Notice. Important Auction Sale, MONDAY, 19th June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 19th June, at 11 c'clock, About 190 packages boots and shoes, from well known manufacturers. TUESDAY, 20th June.

Extensive and Highly Important Sale by Auction of Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c. Preliminary Notice. MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell treets, on TURSDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of olimen's stores, large parcels of tess, sugars, groceries, &c., &c.

Particular will appear in future advantagement.

FRIDAY, 16th June.

To Stationers
To Storekeepers, and others.

To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of general stationery, comprising Bue laid and wove note and letter papers Cream laid and wove ditto Double foolscap Pink and white blotting Bitse and buff demy 30-line brief Revers and Son's drawing pencils Russia leather and morocco pocket-books Williams' magnum bonum pens Memorandum books, in great variety Official and meroantile cavelopes Glazed and tissue papers Portable writing desks Gillot's pens, Roomey's pencils Camel hair brushee Quilla, indiarubber Toresde and goffered note paper Patent safety envelopes, &c., &c. Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 20th June.

TURSDAY, 20th June.

Preliminary Notice.

ENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, lavoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, and cape. and caps.

Now landing ex Cornwallia, and Queen of Nations.

On SATURDAY, June 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia. To Partice Furnishing and others. Useful and substantial Household Pumiture and Rifects. Useful and substantan savern Removed from Elimbeth Bay, the residence of the late W. S. Maclesy, Esq.

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by anction, at their Rosses, 239, George-direct, on SATUE. DAY, was 17th, at 11 o'clock, Valuable household farmiture and effects.

Terms, cash,

THIS DAY, June 16th, at 14 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Photographic Artists, Chemists, and o On account of whom it may concern. Ex Albrohos, from Rio de Janeiro.

Highly Important Sale by Austron, on an early day.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

MESSES. BRADLEY and NEWTON
have been favoured with instructions to sell
by suction, at their Rooma, 239, George-street, on an

Now landing from the Queen of Nations.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th, at 11 o'clock.

Now landing ex Cornwaltis.

THIS DAY (Friday), 16th, at 11,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their

Polar received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c.,

Gents' Felt Hats, in all the New Shapes

PRIDAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock. M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by suction, at their Rooms, Flit-street, THIS DAY, 16th, 2049 to 2051—12 doesn felt helmet hats 2058—10 ditto tweed ditto 2059 and 2660—5 ditto ditto ditto 2059 and 2660—5 ditto ditto ditto 2050—20 ditto shaped felt ditto 2050—20 ditto shaped felt ditto 2050—20 ditto shaped felt ditto 2000—22 ditto boys' ditto 2000—22 ditto boys' ditto 2000—23 ditto boys' ditto 2004—6 ditto shaped felt ditto 2004—6 ditto shaped felt ditto 2004—5 ditto boys' ditto 2004—5 ditto boys' ditto 2004—5 ditto boys' ditto 2004—7 ditto white caps and covers. Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

From the well-known houses of Henry Worms and Co. Homan and Co. And other Makers.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

ISTIR and BARNETT have received in-

structions to sell by auction, on the premises, 433, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at

l o'clock,
All the stock-in-trade of a general dealer, consisting of
fancy goods, cutlery, groceries, &c.; also, a pony,
with saddle and bridle, fit for a lady.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

tant to the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shipper

Boots and Shoes Boots and Shoes Boots and Shoes North British Goloshes, &c., &c., just landed ex Coulnskyle, and Queen of Nations.

anding. Linen ticks

Crimean shirts.

Linen ticks
Winceys
Shirt steel
White and coloured counterpa
Mull muslims
33-inch grey shirtings
Dutch carpets
Cloth table covers
Magenta flamels
Jeancites, casbana
Saxony flamels
Pilot reefers
Slate linings
Reversibles
Brown blankets
Fancy doe vests
Mufflers
Crimens shirts.

ariy day,
A large and valuable library of law books, &c.
Torms, ...ah.
Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTANT SALE
CITY INVESTMENTS,
SUBURBAN RESIDENCES and SITES,
COUNTRY INN AND FARM,
at the Boons, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-pest 11
o'clock prompt. An Invoice of Chemicals for Photographic purpo the celebrated house of Spencer, Glasgow MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions by Mesers. Croft, Brothers, to sell by saction, An invoice of photographic goods, vis., Royal album pager. Rose coloured ditto Alabaster enamel pager. Thomas, Mawson's, Scherring's, and Huggins' collodions—alcohol, ether, N. N. silver, protomiphate of iron, cyanide of patasium, hyposulphate of sods, iodides, bronides, &c.

GOULBURN STREET.—By order of the mortgages—Weatherboard Cottage and Allotmont of Land (18 feet frontage), between George and Pitt streets, and adjoining the proporties of Mesars. Turner and Fox. BROUGHAM and DUKE STREETS.—Large Block of Land a few yards from William-street, with stone pro-mises thereon. In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

PYRMONT PREEROLDS.—Two superior and well-finished Iron Villas, at the junction of Harris and Bowman streets; and a number of first-class Building Sites, adjoining and opposite. The only freehold preperties in the locality.

POSTPONED to MONDAY next, 194

WOOLLAHRA.—Kendal Cottage, Moncur-street, near the Congregational Church, and occupied by Mr. Mensie. WAVERLEY.—Cottage Residence, with garden, Birrell street, known as Mr. Hamburgher's property.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—Cottage Residence, with extensive out-buildings, on Fingstaff-hill, known as Mr. Garrett's property. Without reserve, by order of the mortgages. RANDWICK.—Stone-built Villa and Grounds, known formerly the property of the late Mr. Isaac Nathan; lots to suit purchasers. By order of the mortgages.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TURSDAY next,
Landing from the Queen of Nations,
72 trunks boots and shoes.
Terms at sale. NELLIGEN.—Public-house and Farm, 640 acres, adjaining the Nelligen reserve and occupied by Mr. William Cooper. By order of the executors of the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Cooper,

In consequence of the wet weather preventing the accessary inspection of the above, the SALE is POST-PONED to MONDAY NEXT.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.

RICHAEDSON and WEENCH.

CLARENCE-STREET. Capital Business Site.

Allotment of Land situated on the west side of CLA RENGE-STREET, having a frontage of 40 feet by depth of 71 feet, between Market and Druitt streets.

For Positive Sale. RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-

Level instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 19th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated on the west side of CLARENCE-STREET, bounded on the north by a line north 73½ degrees, east 108 links (71½ feet); on the east by a line north 16 degrees, west 61 links (40 feet); on the south by a line south 73½ degrees, west 108 links (71½ feet); and on the west by a line south 15 degrees, east 61 links (40 feet).

The above block of land is situated in the west part of CLARENCE-STREET, a few yards from DRUITT-STREET, and immediately opposite BROUGHTON-LANE and the MASOMIC HALL.

It is well adapted either as a site for a PUBLIC INSTITUTION or PRIVATE DWELLING.

Plan at the Rooms.

Torms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE. BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. MONARO DISTRICT.

IMPROVED FARMS on the Dry River, about 17 miles from Bega, and 9 miles from the shipping port Bermagnee, Comprising MURRAH, 320 acres, occupied by Mr. S. W. Polack.
320 ACRES, opposite Murrah, occupied by Mr. Isaac Polack.

Polack.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGERS to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAT, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known Monaro properties, on the Dry River, between Begs and Bermagnes,
LOT 1.—MURRAH, 320 acres, together with dwelling, stockyard, and other improvements.
LOT 2.—320 acres, in two separate blocks of 160 acres each, opposite Lot 1. together with dwelling, paddocks, and various improvements.

The above are noted good farms in the Monare district, close to water carriage, and commanding a large area of back country for pasturage. They must be positively sold on the above date to close a mortgage account.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Charles Thorne, of Rush-cutter's Bay, Wine and Spirit Dealer.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 18th.

COLLIER has received instructions from Mesen. M. A. Worms and Co. to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
126 trunks boots and shoes, consisting of Gents' napoleons
Ditto earl E.S. boots, kid and memel tops, wrinkled fronts, mock buttons, &c.
Ditto ditto die, pag ditto, square toes
Ditto enamel hide riveted ditto
Ditto army bluckers, calf bluckers, pagged and sewn Youths' calf E.S. boots, riveted, 1-4, 10-13
Ditto ditto bluckers, 1-4, 10-13
Ladies' kid boots, E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto black cashmere, E.S., M.H., sand syumps
Ditto ditto ditto, E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto blide ditto, to lease, S.H., and riveted, 5-8
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., T.P.H., writs
Children's ditto ditto, ditto, T.P.H., 10-13, 6-9
Memel baimorals, riveted, 1 and 10-13
Ditto cordovan boots, T.P.H., riveted, 7-10 and 11-1
Ditto coloured and black straps, 2-6
Gents' patent alberts
Men's and women's buff, margute, and carpet slippers, &c., de. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, at Rushoutter's Bay, on WEDNESDAY next, the Start June, at 11 c'clock,

The stock-in-trade, comprising wines and spirits, the trade utenalls, and a superior gun, with sundry things used with it.

Terms, cash,

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on TUESDAY, the 20th June. at 10 o'clock,
The undermentioned articles, landed from her Majesty's
Ships of War, on account of the Accountant-General of her Majesty's Navy:

Sails, rope, blue cloth, iron and wood casks, biscuit dust, bread hags, &c.
After which, on account of the Military Store Department,

ment, Boxes, barrels, clothing, great coats, &c., &c.. &c. Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 16th, at 11 o'cleon. Groceries and Olimen's Stores.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others. MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-structions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock,

I case vernicelli
I case vernicelli
I case vernicelli
I cases English cincose, Compton's
6 cases English cincose, Compton's
20 cases India plotkie
30 ditto Feast's ditto
20 boxes perm candles (fall weights)
100 ditto ditto (light weights)
6 cases Irish pork
6 ditto English beef
1 case Manila cigars
4 case Swiss ditto
50 cases assorted asmoss
20 cases coffee
10 boxes accorded asmoss
50 cases coffee
10 boxes accorded asmos, &c., &c.
ferms, cash.

Sale by Auction,
On SATURDAY next, June 17th,
At Springfield, between Campbelltown and Narella
late residence of Samuel Terry Hughes, Esq.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

I ISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, June 19th, at their Rooms, 90, King-street, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, specified as under, and pawned with Mr. William Barnes, pawabroker, Sussex-street:—December—5th, suit of clothes; 7th, dress, shawl, and 2 shirts; 9th, plated coffee-pot, shawl, and 2 shemises; 14th, and 6 pieces underclothing; 17th, suit of clothes, mantle and dress plece, and 3 sheets; 19th, baby's robe, clock, and pair of boots; 21st, 5 pieces children's clothing, 3 rings, and counterpane; 23rd, coat, vest, and hat; 24th, silk skirt and jacket, broech, and dress; 27th, counterpane, 3 sheets, and ring; 29th, 3 chemises, and night dress; 31st, 1 overcoat, and quifft.

January—2nd, 1 counterpane, blanket, and 6 pillow cases; 3rd, curtains, fasther pillow, petricoust and dress; 4th, dress-piece, shawl, and mantle; 5th, French method fress, and a pair of blankots; 6th, carpet bag and countents, and 2 shirts; 7th, dress ring, and counterpane; 9th, pair of boots, cost, and tweed trousers; 11th, blanket, 2 nightpowns, and tablecloth; 13th, carpet, dress, and 3 pieces of underclothing; 14th, vest, shirt, 2 rings, and a locket; 16th, bedtick and sundries; 18th, suit of clothes and a ring; 20th, tablecloth and sheet; 23th, suit of clothes and a ring; 20th, tablecloth and sheet; 23th, suit of clothes and a ring; 20th, tablecloth and sheet; 23th, suit of clothes and a ring; 20th, suith, cost, and mantle; 5th, gray, and a locket; 16th, bedtick and sundries; 18th, suit of clothes and a ring; 20th, subcloth and sheet; 23th, suit, cost, and manufe; 5th, contemps, about, address; 10th, carpet, dress, and 4 sheets; 19th, suit, of cost, and trousers piece; 2nd, disper bed curtains and 9

late residence of Samuel Terry Hughes, Esq.

M. R. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from James Fitzpatrick, Esq., to sell by auctuaction, on the above date, under an execution for rent, at Springfield, near Narellan,
The following property, consisting of About 60 head of choice well-bred militing and springing cown and heifars, several young bullecks, two teams of working bullecks, with dray, bows, potas, and chains; 10 head of horses, broken and unbroken; two horse drays, one carriage, one meat phaeton, one sociable, several sets of carriage and other harnes; pigs, grees, ducks, fowls, water truck, chaff cutter.

Household furniture, consisting of Pianoferte, couches, chairs, tables, pier glasses, carpoting, chima tes set, dinner cets, wardrobs, chiffeniare, cheets of drawers, middles and heidles, bedstade and bedding, krichen and dairy utenalls, and a variety of other articles too numerons to particulariae.

The above sale was to take place on the 12th instant, but the sale has been postgemed till SATUEDAY next, June 17th.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash, at the fall of the hame

In the Supreme Court of New South Weles. GROGAN V. HUGHES. ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, s.m., at Springfield (Newtina), the defendant's late residence, unless the execution to previously satisfied, the STERLIPF will cause to be said.

Horses, core, page, positry, issuedoid familiars, and other actions too namerous to particularise. THE CLAREN' E AND NEW RNGLAND STEA

THE CLAREN', EAND NEW ENGLAND STEAM N. VIGATION COMPANY.

(From the Armodale Repress.)

Or. Monday evening a meeting of shareholders and chors interested in the above company was held, extending to adversement, in the New England Hotel, Armidale—the Mayor in the chair. The large room was crowded, and there was a number of persons at the door opening from the hall. About sixty were present in all, including some ladies. The proceedings having been initiated by the Mayor.

Mr. W. Cowan, the delegate to New England when the company was proposed, briefly addressed the meeting, acknowledging the kind support which the company had received from the Tableland, and stating that Mr. Fisher, the chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Thomas Bawden, their secretary, were in attendance, to give full explanations on all matters of interest connected with the company, and to submit the deed of settlement for signature.

Mr. Fisher, who was very favourably received, said that it was the opinion in some quarters that the company with which he was connected had been get up almost purely in a personal spirit of opposition to the old company. It was not so. He disclaimed any such spirit of opposition. He regarded the question in no other way than as one applicable to a road open to all who chose to avail themselves of it. H, on such a road, one teamster offered to bring goods for 10s., while another charged 15s., commercial men must see at once which they should give the preference to. The other company had, in his opinion, always charged exorbitant rates, between Grafton and Sydney, and he felt certain that when the Secretary read the charges of the old and those of the new company the latter would be supported unanimously by the meeting. He referred to Mr. Cowan's visit to New England, and the conditions of the prospectus which he had then explained, and expressed his appreciation of the number of shares sold and of the hearty sea deep sea to the company of the secretary or himself would be given that was deemed necessary. secessary. The hearty co-operation of those who had aken shares on New England had also enabled the taken shares on New England had also enabled the directors to purchase a boat, instead of merely chartering one, a course they had found open to many objections. He mentioned that Mr. Cohen and himself had proceeded to Sydney in search of a suitable vessel. After referring to a number of details connected with the choice of a boat to begin with, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Cohen and he had chosen the Susannah Cuthbert, and gave reasons for their doing so. He mentioned the terms on which various boats had been effected, and said that at length they got the vessel in question for £5500 on favourable terms. The directors then had a cabin added on deck for passengers, and that Mr. Cohen and he had chosen the Susannali Cuthbert, and gave reasons for their deling so. He mentioned the terms on which various boats had been effered, and said that at length they got the vessel in question for £5500 on favourable terms. The directors then had a cabin added on deck for passengers, and they believed this would be well patronised, seeing that while the charge in the old boats was 44 los, that in the new one was but £3. He said he must givepraise to those mercantile gentlemen in Sydney who were connected by trade with the Northern districts for their good wishes for the success of the new company, and some of them had even taken shares in the latter. The new company had had a most happy success—in fact, beyond the most sanguine expectation of its promoters. After detailing further steps which had been taken to promote the success of the company, and of the directors' efforts to seek the aid of old and valued residents, Mr. Fisher remarked that he considered the Clarence River and New England Company had, in the directors securing the aid of Captain Wiseman as Sydney manager, got a man who was a host in himself. (Cheers.) For every shilling which Captain Wiseman would spend, he would take care he would get a shilling's worth in return, or he would not pay it. When the directors had engaged him they were satisfied to leave all minor matters in his hands, merely suggesting the tendency of his course, and well had he acquitted himself of the task. Those who had taken shares already had shown their confidence in the prospects of the company, and the results had justiced that confidence. The profits of their boat would go to the reserve fund, towards praviding another boat. The expenses of management at either end of the line would be just the same for two beats as for one. There had, of course, been rumours abroad with the intention of disparaging the new company, but they were unfounded. New was the time to ask questions on these and any other matters concerning the company, as the secretary,

Mr. Thomas Bawden, the secretary of the company, read the more important portions of the deed of settlement, and mentioned the substance of others. After this he also invited questions, and remarked it was intended, as soon as the company had the requisite funds to spare, to print and circulate the deed of settlement among all the share-holders. It appeared from a very full financial statement then made, that 1778 shares had been taken, of which 802 had been signed for : that 678 shares had been taken, of which 802 had been signed for : that 678 shares had been taken in the district of New England; that 301 were held in Sydney; and that on 58 shares the deposit had not yet been paid. The Susamah Cuthbert stood the company now £6637, inclusive of insurance for £6000 for twelve months. Mr. Bawden then read in the most minute detail a statement of the freights adopted by the new company, so far as they could affect New England, which presented a very favourable contrast with those of the old company. The expense and income of the Susamah Cuthbert for a month were most minutely given, showing a state of things that was exceedingly gratifying to the shareholders, while the amouncement that the wharfage in Sydney had been secured on a per centage according to the business, instead of a fixed charge, was also received with lond cheers. The very candid statement with respect to the expenses and income connected with the Susannah Cuthbert and the handsome balance accruing from a month, were likewise received with bearty applianse. Mr. Bawden then mentioned what were believed to be the current expenses of the cheapest boat the old Company possessed, and contrasted it with the exa month, were likewise received with hearty applause. Mr. Bawden then mentioned what were believed to be the current expenses of the cheapest boat the old Company possessed, and contrasted it with the expenses of the Susannah Cuthbert. He entered with the most painstaking exactness into the fullest details, and was repeatedly cheered. He expressed his perfect confidence in the success of the new company. The company, however, he said, wished to have a still better boat than the Susannah Cuthbert, and he had no doubt it would soon have it. He then read a minute description of the vessel the company had. He urged strongly the Armidale people doing something effective towards improving the road between Armidale and Grafton, and said that the Grafton people would gladly follow in co-operating. He must say that that road was the worst he had travelled upon. The road to Tenterfield had been frequently found fault with, but it was a bowling-green compared with the road to Armidale. If such a movement as had been recommended were initiated at Armidale, he had no doubt of its success. (Cheers.) In reply to a question from Mr. Crouch, as to why the advantageous rates adopted by the new company had not been advertised, Mr. Bawden said they had been sent here for publication, but the notices were countermanded at the request of the Sydney manager. He mentioned the reasons which had led to this, but said he thought it would be better, now that the boat had been running some time, to have them published.

In reply to a question from Mr. Craddock, Messrs.

lished.

An reply to a question from Mr. Craddock, Messrs. Rawden and Fisher stated that if a person residing in New England when he took up shares, subsequently removed to Sydney or elsewhere, it would not affect his holding the shares, and that after removal he could obtain additional shares until one-third was taken up by persons residing south of the Hunter.

On Mr. Scholes senior, coming forward to load off in signing the deed of settlement and paying his money to the secretary.

Mr. Crouch remarked that when the company was projected he had his doubts as to whether it would

practically start, and also as to a dividend; but now those doubts had been removed by the very clear and satisfactory explanation which had been given. He had, therefore, much pleasure in taking up a few shares, and in handing to the secretary the money for such. He thought that the next thing to be done should be in favorr of the road between Grafton and Armidale being improved. Mr. Cooper, M.P., who had taken a warm interest in the subject, had discovered that there was over £5000 to be spent on the best road from the interior to Grafton. Consequently, if we took prompt action in the matter, we should be sure of co-operation from Grafton, and it would be for the mutual benefit of residents in both places. (Cheers.) He suggested that for this purpose a committee should be formed, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen Moore, Tysoe, and Schmidt, and Messes. Greaves and Sceley. He thought this would be a very good committee, and likely to ensure success, (Hear, hear.) This proposal was not formally put, but it was evident that it met with general approval from the meeting.

but it was evident that it met with general approval from the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Cowan, the Mayor was thanked for his kindness in presiding, which his worship briefly acknowledged. On the motion of Mr. Scholes, sen., excended by Alderman Schmidt, the three gentlemen forming the deputation from Grafton were cordially thanked.

Mr. Fisher acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and colleagues, and his great pleasure at the success of the meeting.

The signing of the deed of settlement and the paying in of money to the secretary completed the proceedings.

Mangasscar and its Provice. By Lyons M'Loed, Esq., F.R.G.S., author of "Eastern Africa, with the Narrative of a Residence at Mozambique," and numerous State Papers on African subjects. London: Longman, decrea, and Co. The island of Madagascar is, in many respects, an important political State, although still in a semi-barbarous condition as regards its laws, government, and religion. Its people are by far the most civilised and intellectual nation in the Ethiopian Archipelago; and the recent stirring events which have occurred there, in commection with the rebellion of 1863, have greatly attracted the attention of Europeaus, while they have imparted a considerable degree of interest to the country and its rulers. Madagascar is the chief and most commanding maritime station for all fairopeaus on the castern coast of Africa; it is, is short, the great geographical centre of the Orient, and forms the key to the eastern passage outwards to those vast empires. It is styled the Great Britain of the East, is very fertile, and possesses great geographical, physical, and local advantages. Though tolerably well known to the Moors, Arabs, Egyptians, and other amena inhabitants of Africa and Asia, Madagascar appears to have been almost a terre isocopia to Europeaus until about the middle of the thirteenth contury, when the natives of our part of the globe were first mode acquainted with the island by Marco Polo, by whom it is called Magaster, under which name that celebrated traveller had heard it spoken of while residing in China. The Portuguese, however, were the first European settlers in Madagascar, the island having become known to them by the sea voyages, and explorations in the east, of Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco de Gama, Fernan Suarer, and other eniment navigators. They formed several colonies in the island at different periods, established themselves to pin their citade, and carrying on a sort of desultory warfare with the natives, were at least compelled to fly from the country, and return home in a vessel belonging

merives a tract of land on the coast, about ten leagues in extent, endeavoured to form a settlement, but, being entirely without resources, and unaided by his Government, he was compelled to renounce his project, and quit the island.

The first European who firmly and fairly established himself in Madagascar, who also, to a considerable extent, civilised its inhabitants, improved their laws, social condition, and government, and introduced the Christian religion amongst them, and to whom, therefore, the present comparatively refined and enlightened state of the country is, in a great measure, due, was Count Maurice de Benywski. Of the career of this remarkable man, Mr. M'Leod has given a succinct, but very interesting account in his book. A portion of it is copied from the Count's autobiography. From this narrative, it appears that Benyowski was originally one of the magnates of the kingdens of Poland and Hungary, of which latter country he was a native; but, having incurred the displeasure of the Russian Government in 1770, by his conduct in the political affairs of Hungary, in which he took an active part, he was arrested, and bamished to Kamschatka, where he arrived on the 3rd of December of that year. He was then only twenty-nine years old. On the 20th of April, in the following year, however, he contrived to effect his escape from prison and exile in a most singular and daring manner, and on the 12th of May, in 171, he quitted the peninsula of Kamschatka, ex route to China. After a long and somewhat perilous voyage, during which he met with several adventures and endured many hardships. Benyowski arrived at the Isle of France in 1772. He then proposed to the French Government to establish a colony in Madagascar, which plan was at first treated wish contempt and ridicule by the Governors of the French colonies in the Indian Ocean, who repeatedly opposed it. But his project having received the sanction of the Home Government of France in 1772. He need to the french of the country and its people, that the Fre

the Count was led torth to the Rhoandrians, rear whom there stood an on, whose throat he cut, at the source time procreating the eath of the source of the s

(From the London Review.)

London is the city of Gin-Palaces; Paris the city of Cafes; and in this respect Paris has the advantage of London. However high the rent, every corner-house in our streets is eagerly pounced upon as a homestead of sensuality, a resort of all who are most degraded, a reservoir of liquid fire. Brightly burns the gas, and the notes of harp and viol mingle merrily; but it is a vision of sin. Fair hands with smiling faces deal out the poisonous draught; but there is a grim skeleton elattering his ghastly bones among the revellers, and pressing the cup of Circe to their lips. The young and the old are met to hob and nob with Death. The night is drazily without, but strong waters are good for withred lips. Noggin after noggin looses their tongue, and they troil carelessly their tavern eatch as they stand around the bar. There is no comfort in that noisy drinking hall; no refinement. None are sented; none read; not a newspaper is to be seen. Excitement is all that is asked, and that of the most unhealthy kind—excitement not of the mind, but of the corruptible body. Drug the memory, stimulate the passions—that is the order of the day. Meanwhile the wives sit at home in rags and tears, and the children, waking from uneasy slumbers, cry for bread.

The tide of civilisation is doubtless flewing on, but the advancing wave has many a recoil. There is a counter-current in the mighty stream, which gets

the wives sit at home in rags and tears, and the children, waking from uneasy slumbers, cry for bread.

The tide of civilisation is doubtless flowing on, but the advancing wave has many a recoil. There is a counter-current in the mighty stream, which gets broader and deeper, and that counter-current isgin. It threatens society with tremendous evil, because it comes from below. In the London Invectory we find the names of about six thousand publicans; and the British spirit charged with home duty, most of which is either gin or whisky, has varied from twenty or twenty-six million gallons annually in the last few years. Besides this, an enormous quantity of geneva and holiands is imported. Country squites no longer lie under the table. No Master of the Horse now recels in the presence of Majesty, nor does the Heir to the Throne celebrate bacchanalian orgics amid "the roar of his drumkards." But did the port of huntsmen and county members ever work half the misery and desolation produced by gin. If a beggar accests you in your walks, or besets your carriage, he is asking perhaps neither for food nor clothing, but for gin. He has a morbid thirst for that clixir of death, and would forago all else for it. Or lif, indeed, he wants the necessaries of life, what has brought him to beggary? Gin. Trace his wretchedness to its source, and you will probably find that, directly or indirectly, that "cup of devils" is the cause of it all. That haggard mother who sits on your door-step, with an infant clinging to her exhausted breast and other children to her trembling knees,—what but her husband's intemperance has driven her from her home? What brought Atkinson to the scaffold the other day at Durham? What excited him to beat his wife for upwards of an hour with murderous violence? Gin! While he flogged her, the Furies of driak were lashing him. It is gin that fills the streets of our opulent capital with mendicants, more numerous though more scattered than in the cities on the Continent. It chocks our workhouses, peoples our

through Lendon and the provinces, form an important feature in our social improvements.

Time was when every cafe in Paris was a focus of insurrection—when patriotism harangued loudly on its table, calling down temperates on the Bastile and the nobles at Versailles—when Camille Desanotlins, with streaming hair, rushed forth from the Cafe de Foy, in the Palais Royal, and, with a pistol in each hand, cried, "Friends! shall we die like hunted hares." Time was when the tall, shaggy Marquis Saint-Huruge bellowed like a buil of Bashan, and women, wild with famine, or with the sight of it, dennunced tyranny and dear, bad bread. So it was in Paris in the first revolution, and so it may be again. But the cafe orators, be it remembered, however vehement their language, however frantic their gestures, were not drunk, ansculottism drove them wild, not gin. There was method in their madness. Mind was at work. Even in their devilty they were not sots. There would be little fear of London cafes being abused to political purposes. We are a loyal people. We have a constitution to boast of, to develop, to mould to future needs, not to destroy. But under the best form of government a people may degenerate, and gin may prove as fatal to us as the gelden East and effeminate Carthinge were to the Republic of Rome. Hard drinking is a local vice, and specially contagious, as Paley has observed. It is found to prevail in certain districts of a country, or in particular towns, without any reason to be given for the fashion but that it had been introduced by some popular examples. We ought, therefore, to despise no means, however subordinate, by which its growth may be arrested. And as, in October, 1789, when ten thousand raving women were about to set fire to the Hotel de Ville, shifty Maillard of his own motion snatched a drum and beat with lond rolls the march "To Versailles!" led the Manals through Chaillot and Sevres, and saved Paris for that day at least, so may we, by advocating the cafe system, be more successful as well as more

TUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN MEARS are respectfully invited to attend the Faneral of his late deceased Wife MIRIAM: to move from his residence, Betamy-street, Waterleo Estate, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 of clock precisely. RICHARD SWITSON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

PUNEEAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM BOLMES, lately in the employ of the Australian Gaz-light Company, are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, the precession to move from Mr. James C. Winning's residence, York-street, near Market-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 clock, REUBEN THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Westleven Chevel.

200

The Treasury,
Queensland, 23rd May, 1865.
TWO SHIP BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received
at this Office until MONDAY, 19th June, 1865, for
the construction of two light vessels for the port of Rock-hampton.

at this Office until MONPAY, 19th June, 1885, for the construction of two hight vessels for the port of Rockhampton.

One to be of 100 tons builders' measurement, the other a flat-bottomed vessel measuring about twenty tons.

Tenders to be endoared "Tender for Light Vessels."

Plans and specifications can be seen, and farther particulars obtained, at the Office of the Postmaster.

Tenders will be received for either or both vessels, or offers will be entertained from the owners of suitable vossels willing to dispose of the same to the Government. Tenders for construction must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the fost of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as surview, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contrast in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Schleiter, in Brisbane, within soven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £100 for securing the performance of the sampler work, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

The lowest or any tender will not be taken into consideration.

JOSHUA P. BELLI.

POYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
FIRE DEPARMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to actile all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The raise of premium are those slopped by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims actiled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to Ragiand.
MEDICAL REPERRO. OF OBRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuaes, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest infernation, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,—This Company is now prepared to accept Marine risks, at current rates. By order of the Benefit.

JOSEPH DYER, Scorota y.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE BOOTS. ONE pair warranted to T FIRE AND LIFE INSUHANCE COMPANIES. BRASS TOE BOOTS. ONE pair warranted to T

The Hen. A M'Arthur George Alfred Lloy, Esq.

Madical Optican.

The Hen. A M'Arthur George Alfred Lloy, Esq.
Madical Optican.
F. Sydney Jones, Req. M. D., F.R. C. R.

A Manifeld, Req.

G. A. Manifeld, Req. F.R.C.R.

BANKERS.—Bank of New South Wales.

Bates, and all information, on application to

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,

Agent for N. S. Wales.

Offices, New Fitt-street, Sydney.

Ciffices, New Pitte-street, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—A Branch of this Bank is now open for the transaction of ordinary banking business at Wellington, in this colony, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM COWPER.

Sylney, 14th June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF

Cydney Zird November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Helmes.

ROBERT NAPIRR, Manager.

Sydney. February 13th.

A COUNTS CURRENT and Plans of Distribution in
the following Estates showing DIVIDENDS as
under, he for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Inselvent Estates, and will be confirmed on 29th
instant if not opposed.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assigner.

Mob. June. 1865.

5th June, 1865. ELIZABETH CAPPER, 9s. 5fd. in the £ on preferen

proof only.
WILLIAM BALDWIN, 4s. in the f.
T. H. WISEMAN, 1s. 74d. in the f., and preferent in full. IN THE ESTATE OF JACOB GOULSTON, Pittstreet.—Creditors are requested to send in their
CLAIMS on or before FRIDAY, 16th instant, that a
DIVIDEND may be declared.
Wynyard-street. ROBERT GRAY, Trustee.

DIVIDEND may be accessed by the second of th

WILLIAM RROWN.
Witness—John Dawson.
Fitt-street, Sydney, 14th June, 1865.
W. B. Haigh begs to metry to his friends and the public generally, that he will carry on the business on the same premises, 271, Fitt street, and trusts for a continuous of that liberal patronage which he has shared for more than twelve years.

W OOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.— IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Holes, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make hberal advances thereon. Circular Quay, 7th June.

O NEILL'S CARAGHEEN PECTORAL.—From the many cures attending the administration of this medicite, the proprieter has been induced to lay it before the public. For cought, colds, asthma, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. One or two bettles will effect a complete cure. In bottles, 2s. and ils. 6d. each. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

PSTABLISHED 25 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Declider of the public of t

tive of coughs and colds, and an article which no person should be without at this period of the year, when the changes are so studen.

A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

A J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

MPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The best description of Chemicals, Paper, Cases, and every other requisite for the art of photography kept in stock. Priced lists forwarded on application, and country photographers may depend on our never disappointing them. Just received, a large supply of American Union cases very cheap; also Hardwick's colidation and iodiest, will keep and work well in any climate. A. J. WATT and CO., Photographic Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

TESTS.—Pure Chemicals.—Tests and Apparatus. All kinds of test papers, pure acids, glass tubing, retorts and receivers: nested test tubes, porcelain distose, mortars and pestles, stirrers, bottle brushes, &c., &c. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

WATATTS PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARA-

A. J. WATT and CO., 534. George-street, Sydney.

WATT'S PECTORAL ONYMEL OF CARAGHERN, or IRISH MOSS.—The rapidly increasing demand for the above most valuable medicine has
induced several persons to introduce a preparation under
the head of Caragheen, and in order that no mistake or
disappeliment should occur the proprietors beg to inform
the public that upon the label round each bottle are the
words. "Postoral Oxymel of Caragheen, or Irish Moss." at
the botten of each the signature of the preprietors, with
out which more are genuine, and to copy which is forgery.
To be had only from Mossrs Elliott, Brothers, and Mossrs.
J and E. Riow, Wholesale Druggists, Pitt-street; Mr.
Jenkins, Mr. Senior, Mr. Fratt, Mr. Watson, Mr. Henry,
George-street, Mr. C. Finch, Kimy-street, Mr. Bandesson, Market-street, and the proprietors, A. J.
WATT and CO. Apethecaries Hall, 584, George-street,
Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Beauty Preserved.—No medicine equals Holloway's Pills for removing pimples and biotches from the skin, at the same time they cleanse the blood, correct obstructions, equalise the circulation, and free the system from all inquirities. Solid at 214, Strand, London, and all druggists.

PERFUMERY.—A fresh supply of Gosnell's Per-fames. London and Paris Bazaar, op. Markets. USE HARPER TWELVETREES SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

WOTHERSPOON'S CONFECTIONERY.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. J. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow, are prepared to take Orders for all descriptions of Confectionery—lozenges, candied ped, early, jujubes, jams, &c., and to deliver same in Sydney at market rates. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

VINEGAR, Blacking, Syrups, and Cordials. D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale. CARPETS, JUST ARRIVED ex CORNWALLIS.

Five Frame Brussels Carpets.
Five Frame Brussels Carpets.
Extra Patent Tagestry Carpets.
New Designs of Rugs.
New Designs of Rugs.
Now arrived, ex CORNWALLIS, from LONDON, a shipment of the finest Brussels and Tapostry Carpets, selected from the large new stock of CROSLEY and SON, of Hallfax, being duplicates of the patterns made expressly for reveral of the West End Houses.
The shipment consists of every requisite in the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, to which GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. respectfully invite their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to an early impaction.
They will be on view in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,

396, George-street, next door to the Post Office.

June 16th.

June 16th.

AGARAKI UMBRELLAS, 16 ribs.—Gentlemen and Indies's Nagasaki umbrellas, with rustic, oak, pimento, crab, blackthorn, and hazel sticks Nicell's tweed waterpoof coats, 46s; capps ditto Nicell's inverness, witney, and Scotch tweed capes, water-tweed

HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street. MASONIC KID SKINS. — A case just opened, at SMITE'S Branch Shirt Depot, 2, Hunter-street.

DRESS BALL.—Dress COATS, rade to order, at £3 10s J. W. GOULDEN, 696, Congo-street. BRASS-TOE BOOTS, in neat cleanic sides, obtain only at B. COCKS', George-street. M CARROLL, CUMBERLAND-STREET.

**CARROLL, CUMBERLAND-STR
Last night I had a dream—a fearfal dream—Se plain, so clear, it like a fact did seem.
I dream M'Carroll had made up his pile,
And tock his passage for the Emeral I sie,
I watched the ship till look far to view.
And bid our friend a last, but sad adieu.
It omeward I turned, then what a scene I saw
But could not tell what all the noise was for.
Until at length the master butchers came,
Until at length the master butchers came,
And sorely handled our M'Carroll's name.
This day, they said, shall be a joyous day,
Our bitter pill M'Carroll's gone away.
We'll hang out flags, and rise our meat,
And have a costly, sumptions fete.
No more he'll keep the prices down,
Our nibe of beef are sixpence now,
We'll cut and serve them any how.
And when they at the price compilain,
We'll say, go back to Phil agazin.
I saw the poor with faces sad,
And wives and mothers nearly mad.
And wives and mothers nearly mad.
And sick at heart were quite cast down.
With this may head began to turn.
And in my sleep did wildly turn.
I woke, and casting off my fear,
Who know my joy—M'Carroll still was here.

LIST OF PRICES. LIST OF PRICES.

Per lb.

Hind quarter of mutton 3d
Fore ditto ditto 2d
By whole or half sheep. 3d
Mutton chops 3d
Mutton chops 3d
Rump steak 2d
Beef stans
Beef stan

PHILIP M CARROLL
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Reifern;
Corner Fitt and Market, Botany Road, Reifern;
William-street, Weofflosmosleo;
Paramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house,
ROOFING MATERIALS.—The undersigned is now
landing.—

R landing—isod corrugated iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 for lengths
10 tons sheet zinc, 7 x 3
10 tons spalvanized iron tiles, 26 and 28 gauge.
PREDERIC LASSETTER.

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ENCELLENT Dinner Sherty and Port, 24s per does, 10s, 6d, per gallon. R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pint.

PRIZE BAYS, with silver shields, for presentation, McMAHON'S, Cricket Depot. BOXING GLOVES, best hair stuffed, 17s. 64 press, POOT BALLS, best leather covered. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

FOR SALE, 1 terrestrial 36-inch GLORE, GILFIL-LAN and CO., Macquaric-place.

Portland consent Caster oil Caster oil Caster oil Caster oil
Cuir rope
Soda sab
Tartario acid
Congou toa, in half-chests
Lebsters, in 1-1b, tins
Red herrings, in half-barrels
French bears
Boots (watertights)
Guns, cartridges, &c., &c.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES — The cheapest house in Sydney, for groceries of first quality. Haymarks House, 611, George-street. House, 611, George-street.

PINEST and whitest SUGARS, at prices that dely competition. R. S. TIGHE, 611, George-street.

If you are in search of good TEA, call at 611, George-street.

FAMILIES studying economy will find it to their advantage to purchase their GROCERIES at Hay-market House.

Naming to purchase their GROCKRIES at hapmarket House.

SPERM CANDLES, from 9d., new currafts, 4d. h.;
fine flour, at mill prices, rice, oatmeal, split speak acvery article in the trade to be obtained at prices that must command a business. R. S. TIGHE, Haymarket House.
Gill, George-setrest.

PLOUR.—Superfine silk-dressed, 19s. 6d. per 190 hs., including bag, warranted.

Market Waarf.

Market Waarf.

WHEAT.—5000 bushels prime Adelside, ex Lily, from Onkaparings. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

PLOUR.—Adelaide, Hart's, and other brands, far SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP., 14, Barrack-street.

UCERNE SEED. Best new now hearing for the contraction. BONNIOT'S CASE BRANDY.—Genuine Come, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-greet. STOCK HOLM Pitch and Tar.—Poscock's Paint White Zine Paint, Oils, Turpentine, H. H. BEAUCHAMP, MUNTZ'S Yellow Metal, Sheathing Felt, Navy Oktm. Resin, Bright Varnish, Sof Soop. BEAUCHAM? FOR SALE, COIR FIBRE, and cheap Pearl 8A60.
F. G. LENDER and CO., 58, New Pitt-street.

M ILL BELTS, double or single.—ALDERSON ad SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street. BEAUMONT and WALLER have for SALE at

BEAUMONT and WALLER have for SALE, at lowest prices
Cedar, Baltic dead, Oregon
Clear pine, colonial and N. Z., pine
Hardwood, in every variety
Ferest oak shingles, spill laths
Hobart Town ditto and palmage
Best Banger slates, slate nails
Cerrugarde galvanized iron sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet
Sheet lead, by the roll or ewt.
Fertland cement—all the best brands
Flaster paris
Doors, salhes, architraves, skirtings, &c.
Every description of joiners made to order by fint-diss
workmen, on the shortest matice.
Railway Joinery Works and Building Materials Dept.,
opposite the Railway Gate, Botany Road.

SHEET LEAD, 3, 31, 4, 5, and 6 lbs., cut to my sta.
W. CARY, Railway Bridge Steres.

INSEED OIL, 4s 10d. Turps, 8s 3d per gallon. W. CARY, Railway Bridge Stores. ENGLISH and American Plaster, Whiting, assorted by Colours, Lath Nails, Copper Wire. Railway BridgelSens, CALVANIZED IRON, all ganges, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 fei; Nuts, Bolts, and Screws, cheap. W. CART.

Kenos hours, and Screws, cheap. W. CART.

KEROSENE OIL, wholesale and redail, cheap. left,
emency returned. W. CARY, Railway Bridgs.

LIVERPOOL, Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sachs. HOUSE and SHOP and Stock to DISPOSE OF.
King-street, opposite Supreme Court.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES.—The understand
being appointed sole ACENT, is in receipt of first
shipments, and prepared to supply the trade.
S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pin-street.

SALT.-Liverpool and St. Ube's, in English oal 1877 tierces. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

FINE Dairy SALT, in 1 cwt., and 2 cwt. bags.
HENRY BELL, Pitt-street. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

LUCERNE, 10 tons superior quality; 200 Fat Pigs;
Lot well curred corn-fied Bacon, 1000 bushels Mains,
best Cauther, Flour, Rosin, Caustic, Soap and Candles,
Sole Lasther, &c., for Private SALE, at my Wool and
Produce Stores, Clarence street, Wynyard, square,
H. R. REID.

P OR SALE, a small STACK of OATEN HAY, very good; a small boy's Pony, 12 hands; a Horse, Spring Van, and Harness, a good turn out. Apply GEORGE VIDLER, Fivedock Inn. Fivedock Road.

VIDLER, Fivedock Inn, Fivedock Road.

SYDNEY MORNING HRRALD.

FOST OF SUSCENTIFICATE OF ADVENTISHES:

Two lines, and under ... One shilling.

Four lines, ditto ... Two shillings.

Six lines, ditto ... Three shillings.

The lines, ditto ... Five shillings.

And 3d. (three punce) per line for every additional line for advertisers account, if booked.

This advertisers account, if booked.

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